

Vatican Pronounces Shroud Venerable, but Not Authentic

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

TURIN — The Roman Catholic Church said Thursday that scientific analyses show that the Shroud of Turin could not be the authentic burial cloth of Jesus Christ because the linen dates from the Middle Ages.

Catholics were encouraged to continue their veneration of the shroud as a pictorial image of Christ, which is still considered capable of performing miracles, even though it cannot be accepted as a genuine historic relic.

At a press conference Thursday, the shroud's custodian and Archbishop of Turin, Cardinal Anastasio Ballesterro, said that radiocarbon tests conducted independently by three laboratories this year had

concluded that the shroud's tissue dated from 1260 to 1390 A.D.

While they did not contest the results, church officials said further research and evaluation would be necessary before the origins of the shroud were clear.

"These tests do not close the book on the shroud," said Cardinal Ballesterro, "this is but another chapter in the shroud's story, or as some would say, in the mystery of the shroud."

The results of the carbon dating were awaited by believers and skeptics alike.

The shroud, which belongs to the pope, has been kept for the past 410 years at the Cathedral of Turin, where it lies folded inside a silver casket. It is rarely put on public display. Millions of visitors came to

see the cloth when it was last exhibited in 1978, and at the same time a variety of scientists took the opportunity to subject the cloth to a series of analyses.

The shroud's authenticity has been debated since it was first displayed in the mid-14th century, and in recent years it has been the object of intense scientific research, growing religious devotion and spreading curiosity.

A piece of linen about 14 feet (4.2 meters) long and four feet wide, the shroud bears bloodstains and what appears to be the faint brownish image of a man's body, front and back, with wounds corresponding to those described in biblical accounts of Christ's death.

Despite the successful dating of the linen, Cardinal Ballesterro emphasized that "after all this research we do not have any plausible answers to explain how the image of Christ was created."

So far no conclusive, undisputed evidence has emerged to support any of the many hypotheses advanced by scholars to explain the image, which contains no pigments. In addition, historians have been baffled by many details such as the accurate rendering of gravity's effect on blood as it flows from open wounds that would require a modern knowledge of forensic science.

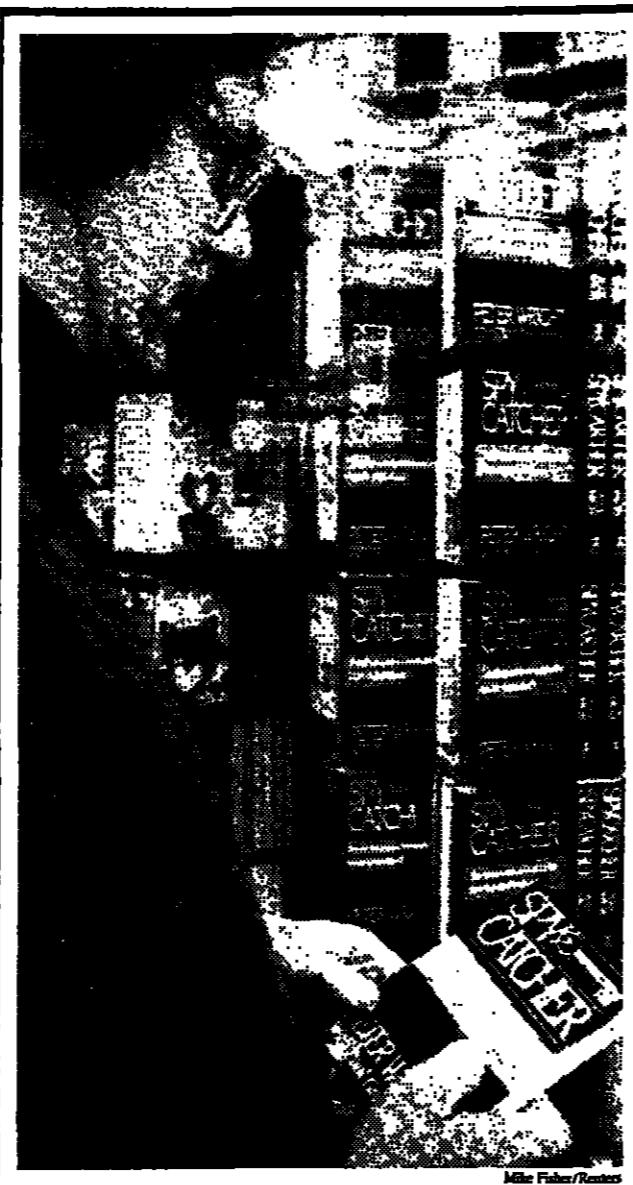
The church has never officially proclaimed the shroud to be Christ's burial cloth, but it has not actively discouraged that belief.

Cardinal Ballesterro noted that in church liturgical texts and in his own preaching the shroud has been presented as a holy image worthy of respect and veneration."

While insisting the question of the shroud's authenticity was "not fully pertinent" to further religious practice, the cardinal said of the radiocarbon dating, "I hope this affirmation can cause a rethinking in terms of faith especially among those most attached to the folklore of the shroud which needs to be re-evaluated."

What the church values most about the shroud, he said, is that it has a capacity to inspire religious faith.

"The exceptional evocative power of the image of Jesus Christ should be preserved," Cardinal Ballesterro said. "I can assure you that the holy shroud has produced miracles and continues to do so."



A customer examining an Australian copy of 'Spycatcher.'

Britain Loses Court Battle Over 'Spycatcher' Book

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The government lost its effort on Thursday to stop three London newspapers from publishing excerpts from "Spycatcher," the memoirs of a former intelligence agent, Peter Wright.

The five judges of the Law Lords, Britain's highest court, unanimously upheld a ruling by the Court of Appeal that The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times could publish the excerpts. Although temporary injunctions barring publication were formally lifted, it was not immediately clear whether the book itself might now be legally published and sold in Britain.

For the press, the ruling represented a victory after long legal battles that have turned "Spycatcher" into a test case of freedom of speech versus national security. The book, which has been published in 40 countries, describes Mr. Wright's experiences during 20 years with MI5, Britain's counterintelligence agency.

Australasian editions of the book were being sold in some London bookshops on Thursday, even though the Booksellers Association said it could not guarantee that selling such copies was completely safe until it studied the judgment more closely. (Reuters, AP)

Indian Ban on Book Starts Wide Debate

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The banning by Indian officials of a book they had apparently not read, on the

advice of Moslem leaders who had also not seen it, has opened a debate troubling to many here about the political limits of free expression and the shallowness of religious peace in India.

The book, "The Satanic Verses," by the Indian-born novelist Salman Rushdie, was banned Oct. 5 on the orders of India's minister of home affairs after protests from Moslems, who say the book offends their religion and its prophet, Mohammed. They argue that its circulation would lead to violence among India's 80 million or more Moslems.

Two chapters of the work, a characteristic Rushdie fantasy with elements of surrealism and hallucinatory imagery, have been the focus of Islamic anger. Both deal with a character called Mahound, assumed to be Mohammed. One, "Return to Jahilia," casts the prophet's 12 wives as prostitutes in a brothel, the critics say — a characterization Mr. Rushdie rejects.

Since the ban was announced, an outcry has been rising not only in India, where scholars and writers are arguing against the peremptory nature of the government action, but also in Britain, where Mr. Rushdie now lives.

There was no official review or hearing on the merits of the case before the Finance Ministry banned the importation or sale of the book under customs legislation.

"The idea that the minister of finance should decide what books should be read and not be read is unacceptable in a free country," Mr. Rushdie said in an interview by telephone from his home in London.

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ship was moved from Friday to Saturday, the state news agency, TANZAG, said.

The moves to defuse tension came after weeks of almost daily rallies by hundreds of thousands of Serbs pressing for more control over Serbia's autonomous province of Kosovo, where the Slav minority alleges that it is being harassed out of its ancient hearthland by the ethnic Albanian majority.

The rallies have increasingly become a vehicle for expressing broad discontent with the authorities for their failure to deal with the country's worst economic crisis in four decades.

The ethnic and social unrest forms the backdrop to a meeting Monday of the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, where several changes are expected in the leadership.

Three senior Communists — Yu-

Sarney Sets Measures To Protect The Amazon

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Faced with growing warnings from scientists and the threat of losing international funds, President José Sarney has announced measures to slow the destruction of the Amazon rain forest.

If carried out, they will reverse the policy launched almost two decades ago to "conquer the jungles" of the interior as a centerpiece of rapid national development.

The president made his announcement Wednesday in an emotional televised address in the presence of several cabinet members.

He said the "red light" that had awakened him was a disclosure by Brazilian scientists that they had found more than 6,000 man-made fires in the Amazon in a single day.

"Fires, deforestation, huge agricultural projects, gold mines and predatory development are destroying our flora and fauna," he said.

A government program that monitors fires by satellites has reported that about 180,000 square kilometers (about 77,000 square miles) of vegetation were burned off during 1987, most of it virgin forest, and that the burning was continuing.

Smoke from the vast fires is believed to be contributing to the global greenhouse effect and development is rapidly destroying forests that are a large source of the planet's oxygen.

The measure likely to be the most far-reaching is the president's decision to suspend tax breaks and other incentives for projects that may harm the environment.

Mr. Sarney said cattle raising would be strictly limited in the interior and forbidden in the forests along the Atlantic coast. Remote cattle ranches and farms, which are widely held to be uneconomic without official subsidies, have been the single largest cause of destruction of virgin forest and the thin layer of soil that supports the vegetation.

Other government-sponsored projects, such as dams and intensive mineral mining, have also damaged the jungle. Rapid construction of roads and highways has lured hundreds of thousands of impoverished settlers to the Amazon and their primitive slash-and-burn farming methods compound the damage.

Environmental protection groups welcomed all the steps to protect the Atlantic forest.

That forest, which once ran in a rich swathe across the coast of Brazil, has been reduced to only 3 percent of its original area.

Environmentalists long have been critical of policies dating back to Juscelino Kubitschek, president from 1956 to 1961, who pushed through the construction of the new capital Brasilia on a forested plateau reachable only by air and the development of the Amazon through a network of vast new superhighways from Brasilia to the north.

The new measures address many of the concerns raised by Brazil's foreign critics, especially environmental groups, and, increasingly, by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

These organizations, which have left Brazil huge sums for roads and other development projects in the Amazon Basin, have shown reluctance to approve new project loans and have stalled or cut off disbursement of funds.

The agencies have accused Brazil of failing to meet commitments to protect forest areas and respect the rights of Indian communities.

U.S. representatives at the World Bank have demanded that Brazil fortify its official environmental agencies and dedicate greater sums to environmental protection.

The president noted that his government had created nine new national parks and set aside more Indian lands than any of its predecessors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Opposition Rebuffs Pole on Cabinet

WARSAW (AP) — Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski presented a cabinet composed primarily of Communist Party members for approval to parliament on Thursday, and conceded that the opposition had declined to join the new government. The legislature is to vote on the cabinet Friday.

Mr. Rakowski retained General Florian Siwicki as defense minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak as interior minister and Tadeusz Olechowski as foreign minister. All three are senior Communists. Party officials Deputy Prime Minister Czeslaw Sadowski, the government's economic planning chief, lost his portfolio, and Andrzej Wroblewski was named minister of finance.

Of the nine new ministers named, five belong to the Communist Party, one to the Peasant Party and two to the Democratic Party. Both parties are linked to the Communist Party. One minister named is not a member of any party. Mr. Rakowski said he was leaving the door open to future participation by the "constructive opposition" and thus kept open two posts, a third deputy prime minister and labor minister.

Algeria Is Urged to Release Detainees

ALGIERS (WP) — The officially approved Algerian Human Rights League called Thursday for the release of more than 1,000 people who were arrested during a week of unrest, and it condemned what it described as excessive force in putting down the revolt.

Miloud Brahimi, a lawyer who heads the group, said officials in President Chadli Bendjedid's government had assured him that "dozens" of those arrested had already been freed and that others would be let go soon. But he added that some prisoners were sentenced three days ago to terms of four or six years by a special tribunal sitting in nearby Annaba.

Mr. Brahimi's comments, made at a news conference, marked the first open criticism of the government's actions that had been heard from a recognized Algerian group. Mr. Brahimi applauded Colonel Bendjedid's announcement Wednesday night that Algerians will vote in a referendum Nov. 3 on making the prime minister responsible before the National Popular Assembly. But he added that the assembly must also be changed to make it an authentic forum for popular expression.

Chile Rejects Payment Over Letelier

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The United States has demanded that the government of Chile pay \$12 million in compensation for the killing of Orlando Letelier, the Chilean exile leader assassinated in Washington in 1976, but Chile recently rejected the request, according to administration officials.

Elizabeth G. Vervlie, deputy legal adviser at the State Department, said Wednesday that the U.S. government had taken over the claims and sought payment on behalf of the relatives of Mr. Letelier and Ronald Moffit, his American co-worker. The two were killed when a bomb exploded under their car on Embassy Row in Washington.

The claims also reflect costs incurred by the U.S. government in investigating the killings. In a diplomatic note demanding a lump sum of \$12 million, the State Department did not say how much was for the U.S. government and how much for the victims' relatives. In 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green of U.S. District Court in Washington concluded that the government of Chile and its agents were responsible and awarded the families more than \$5 million in damages. They have been unable to collect.

Kremlin Denounces NATO Exercise

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union accused West Germany of Thursday of violating European security accords by failing to give notice of a large North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercise.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said a Soviet inspection in West Germany last month found NATO troop concentrations over the limit allowed without prior notice under accords signed in Stockholm in 1986. He said that the Soviet inspectors found more than 170,000 troops of the United States, West Germany and France conducting military exercises in one area between Sept. 7 and 9.

He said the character of the operations and the level of command led the inspection to conclude that all three exercises were a "major joint function" of NATO allied forces. The Stockholm accords were signed by 35 NATO, Warsaw Pact and neutral countries grouped in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The Brussels airport will undergo a \$375 million expansion starting next year that will more than double its passenger-handling capacity by the year 2010. (AP)

Hotel charges on Malta will increase by almost 50 percent next year, sources close to the Tourism Ministry said Thursday in Valletta. They said a single room with breakfast in a four-star hotel would cost 135 lire (\$39) starting Jan. 1, up from 8.50 lire. (Reuters)

Turkey is raising its fares for domestic flights on its state-run airlines by 33 percent to 46 percent, officials said Thursday in Istanbul. The price of a ticket between Istanbul and Ankara has been raised to 80,000 lire (\$42) from 60,000 lire. (Reuters)

Sixteen thousand people have been killed on Israel's roads since the state's creation in 1948, compared with 14,500 killed in the four Arab-Israeli wars, a highway safety officer said Thursday in Jerusalem. (AP)

Reagan Jet and an Airliner Pass Closely and Illegally

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Air Force One, with President Ronald Reagan aboard, and a 50-passenger regional airliner passed illegally close to each other southwest of New York City, apparently because of an error by an air traffic controller, according to government officials.

Initial indications were that the distance between the two aircraft in the episode Wednesday was about a mile and a quarter (2 kilometers) horizontally and 700 feet (213 meters) vertically.

The clearance for the president's Boeing 707 came from the New York center in Islip, New York, while clearance for the Bar Harbor Airways plane, a turboprop ATR 42, came from the Washington center in Leesburg, Virginia.

Senate Orders FAA to Act

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate passed emergency legislation Thursday ordering the Federal Aviation Administration to resolve what it called an "air traffic control crisis" at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago.

The resolution, which was approved without objection, instructed the agency to report to Congress by Oct. 25 on its plans to reduce pressure on air traffic controllers and to alleviate flight delays at the busiest airport in the United States.

The FAA said later that it already had 80 recommendations of ways to improve operations at O'Hare. These included a 20 percent increase in pay for controllers as an incentive to attract and keep experienced tower staff.

"The Office of Personnel Management approved that incentive Wednesday," said David Carle, an aide to Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois. "That's a first step to resolve the problem."

The resolution does not carry the force of law, but Mr. Simon said that a meeting Tuesday with FAA officials had left him confident that the agency would comply.

The FAA said that controllers at O'Hare were known to have made 30 errors in flight handling this year, compared with 12 mistakes during all of last year and 22 errors in 1986, the previous record.

Two Sikhs Condemned For Killing of Gandhi

Reuters

NEW DELHI — A judge has ordered the execution of two Sikhs convicted in the assassination in October 1984 of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Supreme Court has rejected an appeal for a second hearing of the case against the two, Santwani Singh and Kehar Singh, who were sentenced to death in 1986. Their lawyer said he would petition President Ramaswamy to pardon them.

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A Wave of Strikes Challenges Rocard

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — A wave of strikes is posing one of the toughest challenges yet for France's prime minister of four months, Michel Rocard.

The first to strike were employees at the state-owned television networks. Prison guards and public hospital nurses followed, and then some workers at Renault, the state-owned automaker, struck.

Even the Eiffel Tower's elevator operators struck for four days. Now, secondary school teachers and suburban railroad workers are threatening job actions.

Many of the strikers complained that their wages have not kept up with inflation since France adopted a tougher wage policy five years ago. But as the workers seek to make up lost ground, they are threatening two of the main goals of Mr. Rocard and the governing Socialist Party: to hold down inflation and narrow the budget deficit.

"Government workers are not very happy," said André Bergeron, president of Force Ouvrière, one of France's largest labor federations.

Government officials acknowledge that Mr. Rocard will probably

lose some popularity as a result of the confrontations. Some economists say the rash of strikes could snowball into wider unrest. Already, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor has called for a job action by all government employees on Tuesday.

But leaders of other unions seem reluctant to destabilize Mr. Rocard's government. "The union leaders don't want things to get out of hand, but it seems they're having a hard time keeping the rank and file line," said Geneviève Vibert, an economist with Crédit Lyonnais, a major French bank. Many unionists on Mr. Rocard's left accuse him of being too conservative and too concerned with austerity.

Most of the strikes have been in the public sector rather than private sector, where many companies, making strong profits, have granted wage increases that have exceeded inflation in the last two years.

After large trade and budget deficits, double-digit inflation and a currency crisis in the two years after the Socialists came to power in 1981, the party changed gears and adopted a policy of rigor.

That policy sought to restrain



Hospital personnel marching in Paris on Thursday to back the nurses' national strike movement.

Witnesses to TWA Hijacking Relive Nightmare of Slaying

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — One after another, the witnesses take their place at a table in the center of the brightly lit courtroom to wrest from time and trauma the memories of the terrible death of Robert Dean Stethem.

Even after three years, many of his fellow hostages break down in recalling how the 23-year-old U.S. Navy diver was viciously beaten and shot to death by the Arab hijackers of a TWA jetliner.

One of the hijackers, Mohamed Ali Hammadi, sits behind two walls of bulletproof glass in the strictly guarded courtroom.

A slight, clean-shaven man, he seems not to match the fierce, mustachioed terrorist described by witness after witness.

With each replay under the gentle prodding of the presiding judge, Heiner Mückeberger, the details of the ordeal shift and blur.

Some recall one muffled shot, some two, some several. Some say the victim cried out. Some recall him as he went silently to his death.

Some believe he was long unconscious from sustained beatings. Some say Mr. Hammadi, who used the alias "Castro," was the more brutal hijacker; some say it was the other, who called himself "Said."

Whether they point a finger of suspicion at one or the other, they cannot say they actually saw the shooting of Mr. Stethem.

As co-plaintiffs, have usually maintained a stony demeanor. But there have been times when Mrs. Stethem has buried her head in her hands in anguish, as she did during the testimony of Peter Hill, an American tour operator.

Mr. Hill described how he was allowed to go to the cockpit shortly after Mr. Stethem was shot and saw blood and brain matter spattered over one of the entrances.

Such gory details have become central in the trial since Mr. Hammadi confessed to the bulk of the charges against him.

He acknowledged, one month into the trial, that he was one of the two hijackers who seized TWA Flight 847 shortly after it left Athens for Rome on June 15, 1985, had it fly between Beirut and Algiers and kept some passengers hostage for 17 days until they were exchanged for 700 Lebanese prisoners held by Israel.

Legal observers believe that Mr. Hammadi chose not to contest that he was a hijacker because the evidence was overwhelming, hoping rather to draw a lesser sentence through a show of remorse.

He has testified that he was only a devout youth following his superiors, his Islamic faith and his patriotic duty. He has said that he opposed any blood-letting and took no part in it.

The five-judge panel must determine whether the accused is a misguided and contrite youth, a vicious murderer, who battered and shot Mr. Stethem and proudly gloated over his spattered blood, or someone in between.

Taking part in a hijacking in which a life is lost carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, but the judge has considerable leeway in sentencing, especially if the accused is an adolescent, which Mr. Hammadi says he was at the time of the hijacking.

The trial, which is expected to end in late January, has generated considerable suspense, not only because Mr. Hammadi is one of the first well-known terrorists to come to trial but also because West Germany refused a U.S. request for his extradition.

Bonn officials admitted that concern over two West German hostages who were seized after Mr. Hammadi was arrested played a role. But they, and the judge, have insisted that the hijacker will receive a fair trial and sentence.

Both hostages have since been released, the latest in September, but despite all official denials the suspicion has lingered that Mr. Hammadi's fate may be somehow involved. One possibility occasionally raised is that he will receive a stern sentence and then be expelled to Lebanon.

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Gaullist Mayor Pulls Grenoble to Political Center

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

GRENOBLE, France — Although locked in by steep mountains, Grenoble has always prided itself on being a few iconoclastic jumps ahead of the rest of France.

It rebelled against Louis XVI one year before the revolution of 1789; it stoutly resisted the occupying Nazis when much of the country wavered or collaborated.

And after playing host to the Winter Olympics in 1968, Grenoble became every middle-sized city's dream: a thriving center of clean, high-tech industry, with the accent on data processing, computer technology, advanced electronics and nuclear research.

Its prosperity and bracing Alpine setting has drawn so many outsiders that fewer than half of the 400,000 people living in and around Grenoble are natives.

When it comes to politics, Grenoble has traditionally leaned to the left, to a pragmatic, problem-

solving variety of Socialist politics that has been closely linked to its four universities, which count 36,000 students. From 1965 to 1983, a nuclear scientist, Hubert Dubedout, reigned as mayor with the backing of the Socialists.

But five years ago, Mr. Dubedout was upset by an upstart, a 34-year-old Gaulist named Alain Carignon, who had plunged into politics as a teen-ager without even graduating from high school.

Mr. Carignon has emerged as one of the most intriguing and innovative politicians on the French right, which has been badly splintered and demoralized since its back-to-back defeats in presidential and parliamentary elections this year. The boyish-looking mayor has entrenched himself in Grenoble, but he harbors very big national ambitions.

His politics have been straight out of Grenoble's maverick tradition, and his trademark has been to steal the opposition's best ideas

and, when possible, its brightest people.

Shortly after becoming mayor, he called a referendum on whether Grenoble should build a tramway to ease traffic congestion and pollution.

The tramway project had been a Socialist idea, and many of Mr. Carignon's conservative supporters had opposed it. But the mayor personally favored it and, when the referendum thumpingly endorsed the undertaking, he reaped the credit for it.

So, too, Mr. Carignon has sought to associate his nominal Socialist foes in the governing of the city and of the department of Isère.

He was just re-elected president of the department's influential council; the position makes him the pre-eminent politician in this southeastern corner of France.

In campaigning for the Isère election in September, Mr. Carignon deftly lifted a concept popularized by President François Mitterrand: *ouverture*, or opening. The Socialist president has tried, with only limited success, to open his government to "centrists" and other moderates, hoping to blur France's ancient rift between left and right.

Mr. Carignon turned the idea inside out, endorsing a Socialist, Haroun Tazieff, a former environment minister who is also France's leading volcanologist, for a slot on the department council.

Mr. Carignon did a two-year stint as environment minister until Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, resigned as prime minister after losing the presidential election in May.

"My idea," Mr. Carignon said, "is that there are political divisions that are artificial and that the French are much more in agreement on things than the political parties will allow them to be."

Without openly criticizing Mr. Chirac and the Gaullist old guard, Mr. Carignon argues that the

movement founded by de Gaulle must rediscover its populist roots and broaden its base.

"In 1995," said Mr. Carignon, "we have to become again the axis of French politics. Either we will have this capacity, or we will die."

He scoffed at the struggle for the Gaullist party apparatus that has followed Mr. Chirac's defeat, saying that having a regional base like Grenoble was far more important. He recalled that U.S. politicians had mounted successful presidential bids from solid regional bases.

Mr. Carignon, the seducer of the left, was almost seduced himself in May. According to several people who know the mayor well, Jean-Louis Bianco, an aide to Mr. Mitterrand, nearly succeeded in persuading Mr. Carignon to join Prime Minister Michel Rocard's minority Socialist cabinet. But at the last minute the mayor decided not to jump.

Both hostages have since been released, the latest in September, but despite all official denials the suspicion has lingered that Mr. Hammadi's fate may be somehow involved. One possibility occasionally raised is that he will receive a stern sentence and then be expelled to Lebanon.

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Gorbachev
And Deng
May Meet
Soviet Leader
to Visit China

Hijacking of Slaying

Gorbachev And Deng May Meet

Summit Is Linked To Moscow Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, said Thursday that he might meet next year with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, according to Finnish officials who met with the Chinese leader.

In Moscow, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Gennadi I. Gerashimov, said Mr. Gorbachev was

allowed to go to the cockpit, blood and brain matter spattered over one of the entrances.

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come central to the trial since

Hannuila continued to the trial since

the charges against him.

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Legal observers believe that he

Hannuila, close to the cockpit

since he was shot down, and he

was held by his captors.

Legal observers believe that he

was a hero because he

divided them since the early 1960s.

"If all goes right in Moscow, there might be a summit next year," a Finnish spokesman quoted Mr. Deng as having said in talks with President Mauno Kivisto, referring to a planned visit to the Soviet capital by the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, later this year.

Eastern bloc diplomats, who

declined to be identified further, said it was almost certain that Mr. Gorbachev would go to China for a summit.

Western diplomats said the Chinese leader, who is 84, has become increasingly eager in recent months to restore Communist Party relations with Moscow in his lifetime.

Ties between the former rivals

have improved steadily in the last

five years and have accelerated rapidly since Mr. Gorbachev signaled a fresh outlook toward Asia in a speech in July 1986.

Mr. Deng first proposed a sum-

mit in September 1986, on condition

that Moscow move to persuade

Vietnam to withdraw its

occupation forces from Cambodia.

The East bloc sources said the

breakthrough toward a summit

came during talks between Chinese

and Soviet deputy foreign ministers

last month in Beijing on the future

of Cambodia.

The sources said that Moscow

had not exerted pressure on Viet-

nam to pull its troops out of Cam-

bodia, but they noted that Hanoi

appeared to have become sensitive

to Soviet concerns.

"They have taken him," said

one East bloc diplomat.

The Chinese leader has signified

a growing confidence in Mr. Gor-

bachev and his policy initiatives as

the Soviet leader has moved deci-

sively to consolidate his grasp on

power.

In recent months, Beijing has

moved to allay fears in Washington that a Chinese-Soviet reconciliation could jeopardize U.S. interests in the region and upset the balance

of power.

Mr. Deng's trip to the Soviet

Union will be the first by a Chinese

foreign minister since Prime Minis-

ter Chou Enlai's visit in 1956 and

will be the first of its kind since the

two countries collapsed over ideological, territorial

and political disputes in the early

1960s.

(UPI, AP)

Bonn and Paris Weigh Opening A Joint Embassy

Reuters

BONN — Bonn and Paris plan to strengthen their already close diplomatic ties by establishing a joint embassy in Mongolia, the West German Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

A spokesman said that if Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France approved the plan, and the project in the Mongolian capital, Ulan Bator, proved to be successful, the plan might be expanded to three more countries.

West German newspapers said two of the later joint missions would be situated in Africa and southeast Asia. The newspaper Bild said Lesotho and Fiji were being considered.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn said the move was the first example of its kind and followed naturally on "experiences already gained by the exchange of personnel."

Three French Foreign Ministry staff members are on various desks in the Foreign Ministry in Bonn, he added, and three German diplomats are attached to the French Foreign Ministry in Paris.

U.S. Hunting 400 As Drug Suspects

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Police and federal agents swept through communities in 20 states to round up more than 400 suspected members of drug-dealing Jamaican gangs allegedly responsible for more than 1,400 killings, officials said Thursday.

The arrests, which began Wednesday night, were concentrated in Houston, Miami and New York, said Stephen Higgins, director of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. More than 120 suspects had been arrested by Thursday, Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh said.

The violent gangs have an estimated 10,000 members in the United States, Mr. Thornburgh said at a news conference in Washington.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Le Pen's Party Loses Parliamentary Voice

In a new twist of a party quarrel, Jean-Marie Le Pen's far-right National Front has lost its voice in the National Assembly. The party dismissed Yann Piat, 39, its sole representative in the legislature, for "troublemaking" and for disobeying party discipline.

The trouble began last month when Mr. Le Pen assailed a government minister with an anti-Semitic pun, likening his name to a Nazi gas chamber. Of two leading party members who disassociated themselves from the remark, one was dismissed and the other suspended from the party.

Mr. Piat also objected to the remark. But her dismissal was prompted by her announcement that she would vote for the government's proposal for a minimum guaranteed income for the unemployed, and her absence during a vote on a referendum on the French territory of New Caledonia. The party opposes the income plan because it would extend benefits to immigrants.

"If all goes right in Moscow, there might be a summit next year," a Finnish spokesman quoted Mr. Deng as having said in talks with President Mauno Kivisto, referring to a planned visit to the Soviet capital by the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, later this year.

Eastern bloc diplomats, who

declined to be identified further, said it was almost certain that Mr. Gorbachev would go to China for a summit.

Western diplomats said the Chinese leader, who is 84, has become increasingly eager in recent months to restore Communist Party relations with Moscow in his lifetime.

Ties between the former rivals

have improved steadily in the last

five years and have accelerated rapidly since Mr. Gorbachev signaled a fresh outlook toward Asia in a speech in July 1986.

Mr. Deng first proposed a sum-

mit in September 1986, on condition

that Moscow move to persuade

Vietnam to withdraw its

occupation forces from Cambodia.

The sources said that Moscow

had not exerted pressure on Viet-

nam to pull its troops out of Cam-

bodia, but they noted that Hanoi

appeared to have become sensitive

to Soviet concerns.

"They have taken him," said

one East bloc diplomat.

The Chinese leader has signified

a growing confidence in Mr. Gor-

bachev and his policy initiatives as

the Soviet leader has moved deci-

sively to consolidate his grasp on

power.

In recent months, Beijing has

moved to allay fears in Washington that a Chinese-Soviet reconciliation could jeopardize U.S. interests in the region and upset the balance

of power.

Mr. Deng's trip to the Soviet

Union will be the first by a Chinese

foreign minister since Prime Minis-

ter Chou Enlai's visit in 1956 and

will be the first of its kind since the

two countries collapsed over ideological, territorial

and political disputes in the early

1960s.

(UPI, AP)

spoken by such an author's compa-

nion.

Mr. Mahfouz was born in 1911, the son of a civil servant. The academy noted that little was known about his personal life because he grants few interviews. But it quoted him as saying that he "learned to believe in science, socialism and tolerance" at an early age. He worked in the cultural section of the Egyptian civil service from 1934 until he retired in 1971.

Mr. Mahfouz made his name as a novelist with a broadly conceived trilogy, published in 1956 and 1957, which centers on a family and its vicissitudes from 1917 to 1944. Parts of it bear names from Cairo's oldest streets and quarters. His depiction of the city has been compared with Dickens's London, Dostoevsky's St. Petersburg and Zola's Paris.

The new laureate's earliest novels are set in ancient Egypt but include sidelong glances at today's society. They are seen as containing veiled criticisms of the British occupation during World War II, contemporary Egypt's political and social conditions and King Farouk's dictatorial rule. But this political aspect of his writings disappeared after King Farouk was forced to abdicate in 1952.

"They try to spread the wealth," said a publisher, who asked for anonymity. "If a poet wins one year, it's a fairly safe bet that a poet won't win the next year. If an American author had it recently, it would be unlikely that another American would get it in the near future."

"But it's pretty impossible for an author to get it if he has not been published in a Western language, because the academy would not want to rely on just the good word

"

"A Houseboat on the Nile," published in 1966 but not yet translated into English, is considered an impressive example of Mr. Mahfouz's novellas, and a volume of

selected short stories, "God's World," published in 1973, is viewed as an example of his achievement as a short-story writer.

The academy said that Mr. Mahfouz, who has written several plays and more than 30 film scripts, had been influenced by both classical and modern Arabic-language writers, such as scientists and thinkers as Darwin, Freud and Marx, and the writers Tolstoy, Ibsen, Wells and Shaw.

"If the urge to write should ever leave me," Mr. Mahfouz said in a recent interview, "I want that day to be my last."

William Parry-Jones, an expert on child and adolescent psychiatry in Glasgow, said, "There is a good deal of uncertainty and confusion about what the real issues are, and whether it is the urban environment itself or the particular assembly of people who gravitate for one reason or another to urban environments."

An army spokeswoman said troops opened fire in Judea, north of Nablus, after one soldier was wounded by protesters.

The fatality raised to 296 the number of Palestinians killed since the intifada, or uprising, broke out in the West Bank and Gaza Strip over 10 months ago. Six Israelis also have died.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Unilateral Disarmament?

The capacity of the United States to build nuclear weapons is disintegrating. Worried military planners contemplate cannibalizing their components. Worried members of Congress discover that the capacity to build them safely has eroded. And what is the response? Energy Secretary John Herrington says simply, incredibly: Give us a couple of months and we'll be back in business. Meanwhile, the message from the presidential candidates about this alarm in the night is, as they head into their last televised debate, even more astonishing. Neither has said a word.

That is no surprise. After years of neglect, complacency and mismanagement, the complex of plants that make nuclear material is becoming too decrepit to operate. The accumulated bill for remodeling and repair amounts to \$130 billion. The next president thus will have three choices: Find that huge sum to keep the present plants running despite mounting risk of disaster, or face unilateral nuclear disarmament.

Recent investigations by the Department of Energy and others are turning up an array of safety problems. The last three production reactors, at Savannah River, South Carolina, have been temporarily shut down. This week, the department said it had closed its plutonium processing center at Rocky Flats, Colorado, site of pervasive inadequacies, worker protection, maintenance and fire prevention.

The safety problems at Savannah River may not be as bad as feared but could still cause a production crisis. Du Pont, which runs the plant, cites its outstanding record of minimizing worker exposure to radiation as

proof that the plant has been run safely. This is probably true, although outside experts see room for extra safety measures, like those adopted at commercial reactors after the Three Mile Island accident. Hence the three Savannah River reactors have already been put on half power and then closed down.

Richard Hecker, chairman of Du Pont, says the Savannah River plant is safe and fully capable of producing all the nuclear materials needed until new reactors are built. Energy Secretary Herrington says he intends to restart one of the reactors by December. But any delay could prompt a crisis in the supply of plutonium.

Plutonium, used to boost the yield of fission trigger devices, decays by 5 percent a year. Without fresh supplies, the United States would be forced to retire about 1,200 of its 22,000 nuclear warheads a year. "To have these reactors not operational is tantamount to unilateral nuclear disarmament," says a senior Pentagon official.

How could the Department of Energy allow such a risk to arise? It skimped on modernization, ignoring for a decade Du Pont's request to build a new Savannah River reactor. The Reagan administration has run the whole aging complex at full speed making weapons. The Department of Energy has let toxic and radioactive waste accumulate in a thousand dump sites.

These problems have grown over decades but have now reached a point of crisis. It's time too soon for the next president to say how he will meet it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Yes to Youth Service

Give George Bush credit for taking up the colors of youth service, a cause that has waited too long for a champion. In a recent speech in California he pledged that as president he would create a national foundation to promote domestic youth service. The foundation, to be known as Youth Engaged in Service to America (YES America), would develop school-based volunteer programs of part-time community service.

While that falls far short of full-time programs like the Peace Corps or even New York's City Volunteer Corps, the Bush proposal still has merit. The idea would be to integrate voluntary service for a few hours a week into the school experience of all American young people, whether from the rich or the poor side of town.

"We've showered our children with material things and still we have a sense of un-

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Defining the Journalist

People who write for newspapers get very uneasy about governments' attempts to define a journalist. It is only a short and slippery step from setting legal qualifications to deciding who may write for newspapers — a kind of power that some governments have and others would like to have. In the U.S.-Canadian Free Trade Agreement, of all places, there is a declaration that, to be treated as a journalist when crossing the border, the candidate has to have a college degree and three years' experience.

The explanation is a peculiar one. This requirement is a job protection device, and it was the United States that put it in the agreement. It would not affect a correspondent coming to the United States for a Canadian paper, but it would apply to a Canadian who wanted to work in the United States for an American employer.

The Free Trade Agreement envisions a great expansion of commerce between the two countries and seeks to make it easier for people with technical and professional skills to move back and forth. Nobody objects to that. But some of the American labor unions apparently object strongly to the possibility that people with other vocations and skills might come down from Canada to work in the United States.

Freedom of movement under the agreement is evidently going to be a matter of

THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Third World Debt at Stake

Third World debt is not the stuff of 30-second sound bites, but it is the one U.S. presidential issue that matters most to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and other heavily indebted countries. George Bush's good friend, Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady, went to Berlin last week to tell financiers that the Republicans are standing pat behind current debt-management policies. Michael Dukakis's good friend, Senator Bill Bradley, went before a similar audience in Washington the week earlier to proclaim that such policies are dead. Do we discern a real difference? Indeed we do. Mr. Dukakis said months ago that to reverse the net outflow of capital from Third World countries he would consider "debt relief." A Dukakis administration might lead the charge for sweeping changes. So the election makes a difference for millions of people in the Third World.

— The Baltimore Sun.

The Revolution Sobers Up

First the Soviets put the lid on vodka, and now China has banned, of all things, mao-tai from its state banquets. The Japanese party that recently visited China with

Asiaweek (Hong Kong).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising 613595; Circulation, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS36928. Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Grant, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-610616. Telex: 61170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacNish, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt M. Tel: (069) 726753. Telex: 41673. Pres. U.S.: Michael Connor, 850 Third Ave, New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3880. Telex: 427173. S.A. au capital de 130,000 F. RCS Nantes B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337. © 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

How Do They Get Out of Communism?

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Ask Vitali Korotich, who edits the politically lively Soviet magazine *Ogonyok*, what he wants, what he is fighting for so hard. He gives a shy smile and says, "I'm tired of labels. I want a normal country."

In Budapest, a young journalist said in disgust, "Nothing works here the way it's supposed to in a normal country." In Poland, Lech Wałęsa, the leader of Solidarity, said the real issue was no longer reforms. "It's how to get out of this abhorrent system that can only produce absurdity."

What do they all mean by "normal"? It is essentially something like Western Europe: pluralist, democratic, open societies. There is no more pretense for these people that existing Communist systems can provide this, and to the extent that the speakers are Communists, ideally they are thinking of Sweden or Finland — social democracies.

Some of the East European countries, where communism was imposed after World War II, have elements of historical experience to which they can refer, although real democracy was not developed. The Soviet Union has nothing of the sort in its background. The Harvard historian Richard Pipes points to 300 years of serfdom in Russia and the late introduction of the institutions of law and private property, which only began in the mid-19th century.

Mr. Pipes was the White House Soviet expert in the first years of the Reagan administration, an ultra-hard-liner. In 1982, when he explained his policy of total opposition to practically any kind

of cooperation with Moscow in order to force the Soviets to the wall, I asked him with amazement, "But how can you be so sure they will implode, and not explode?" He didn't approve when administration policy changed to dealing with them. He is against any kind of measures to help Mikhail Gorbachev succeed with reform efforts now.

His analysis that the regime could not long continue as it was turned out to be right. He now says he had classified information showing that things were much worse than appeared. He still sees no likelihood of a desirable evolution.

In a crystalline essay in *The New Yorker* on the collapse of Marxism-Leninism, William Pfaff notes that the system has to reject the very foundation of its legitimacy to achieve the needed reform, and is avoiding the essential question of what to replace it with. "The Leninist adventure is over. What has begun?"

True, the central question is not being put. But talking to people in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe makes clear enough why this is so. They are too busy, too concerned with the more urgent question of how to get out of the mess their countries are in to think of a new goal in terms much more specific than "normal."

The Communists thought they had a "scientific" answer to the issues of society — how to reconcile social justice and freedom, vigorous production and reasonably fair distribution. They did not. That realization underpins the statement by the Kremlin's new ideology chief, Vadim Medvedev,

dev. that, "we have to understand better the practice of modern social democracy, and our ideas need to be seriously renewed and deepened."

Soviet Communists have always seen social democrats as their main enemy. This is a reversal, but new barriers and interests have arisen to block such a transformation.

It is easier to see in Hungary than in the Soviet Union, because leaders speak more freely and ideas for reform have gone much further. The desire is to be a "normal" part of Europe.

One top official told me the situation was still fluid; reformers had yet to win a solid bloc of support. They look to intellectuals and peasants, and find resistance from middle-level party people and workers in big state enterprises who demand a price freeze and continued job security. But without an end to subsidies and establishment of market prices, which means a painful interim of austerity and inequality, there is no way to economic health.

"The opposition is small; there are no important people leading it," he said, "but they are putting the question in terms of choosing socialism or capitalism. If the people come to see it that way, it could mean civil war."

To the agony of disillusion and the claims of vested interest in the East are added the enormous practical problems of untangling the knots of the failed system without upheaval. The West can rejoice that it has won the war of ideology, but it must see that the East's struggle to join it in "normalcy" brings another period of danger.

The New York Times

Arms Trade Can Be Bad For Us All

By Jonathan Power

STOCKHOLM — Less than a month after the election in which the governing Social Democrats were confirmed in office, Sweden is still being eaten from within by the effects of successive arms scandals.

First, Bofors, one of Sweden's leading companies, was charged with illegally selling arms to Iran. Then it was alleged to have used bribes to secure major arms sale to India. Finally, a Swedish arms dealer was charged with selling explosives to Iran.

Over all this lies the shadow of the murdered prime minister, Olof Palme. A British television program recently accused the idealistic internationalist Mr. Palme of "talking peace in the morning and selling arms in the afternoon." Most Swedes and many foreigners find such accusations outrageous, but the mud sticks on Sweden. It is a country that some enjoy living down because of its past propensity to take high moral stances on international issues. Many Americans will never forgive Mr. Palme's opposition to the Vietnam War.

But Sweden is a country that has learned many of the concepts of armament and international peacekeeping that are now so fashionable. It is a country that has long taken pride in its neutrality.

All this has not protected Sweden from falling victim to the sordid machinations of the arms trade. The Swedes have learned the hard way, and they are hurt. Pierre Schori, an undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry, speaks bitterly of how the government had always depended on the arms industry on careful inspection. And a Swedish woman said, "We'd like to take the international initiatives we used to, but if we did anything now we'd step first right into our own dirt."

I got a similar sense in a conversation with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson — that here was someone uncomfortable in the moral dock, someone who would rather be taking pride in Sweden's proud tradition of pacifism.

"Sweden," he said, "now has to look itself if it is necessary for our arms industries to be in the export market at all." His government has appointed a special parliamentary working group to see if the arms companies can survive if they restrict their sales to the domestic market.

I came away convinced that Stockholm will get its house in order and reimpose the kind of strict guidelines it has long urged for others. But I also came away thinking that the Swedish government, like those of the other Western sellers, still fails to grasp how its greed got it into this mess.

One fact, from the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, or SIPRI, makes the point: The value of major weapons delivered by outsiders to Iraq and Iran during the war was an enormous \$27 billion.

Every industrialized country in the world except Japan got a slice of the action. The end of the Gulf War will shrink the world arms market by the size of the British defense budget. Add the additional drop in demand as the Afghan war winds down, and as buyers like Egypt and Syria deal with impossible debts, and it becomes clear that arms sellers now face enormous temptation to cut corners.

Add the fact that Third World countries are buying more carefully, and making more effort to keep old weapons serviceable, and one sees why the arms industry is headed in a dangerous direction. While the demand for planes, tanks and anti-aircraft systems has fallen, the trade in small arms, armored vehicles and ammunition has been growing rapidly.

Much of this is in the "gray" (undeclared but government-authorized) and black markets. It is difficult for governments to police the black market. The cases in Sweden and others in the United States, Britain and Austria may be only the tip of an iceberg.

In the United States there is little debate about this. The presidential candidates have been almost mute. There is complacency, partly because Congress has been clamping down on big arms deals. But more important than the amount of such transactions are where the arms go, how they get there and how they are paid for.

This is what the Swedish scandals are about. If such a degree of corruption can happen in Sweden, with its traditions of good government and peacekeeping, then one can be fairly sure it is rife elsewhere.

The temptation is to let the Swedes stew in their own juices. But if we were sensible we would say this is the time for all Western nations to sit down together and devise more effective means to conquer this seamy traffic.

International Herald Tribune

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News Summary

PARIS — France: Rigorous orders have been sent to Nice by the French Government forbidding the employment of foreign workers in military works going on in the neighborhood.

Italy: An official decision has been rendered by the Pope in regard to cremation. He condemns it as contrary to Christian usage.

1913: 'Ideal' Marriage

NEW YORK — A remarkable experiment will take place in New York shortly, when a young man and woman will be chosen by a jury of doctors and married, with the idea of making as nearly perfect a couple as can be obtained. A committee, on which is Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has been formed to select physicians. Notices will be broadcast for healthy young men and women to apply. When two examples of robust humanity have been selected, the couple will be introduced and, if agreeable, married. A

fund of \$1,000 is being raised, of which \$500 will be given the bridal couple after the marriage is performed and \$500 when the first child is born.

1938: Border Talks Fail

PRAGUE — The Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations at Komáto collapsed tonight (Oct. 13), as the Hungarians refused to consider the counter-proposals presented by the Slovak and Ruthenian delegations this morning. Hungary will appeal to the great powers to settle the dispute about the new frontier between the two countries. Meanwhile, martial law was proclaimed in several districts of Ruthenia, owing to the incursion of Hungarian terrorists who, according to dispatches from Uzhhorod, the Ruthenian capital, have come in hundreds across the Hungarian frontier.

The proclamation specifies that sedition, murder, armed assault, piracy and the wreckage of communications are crimes punishable with death, after trial by court martial.

Dukakis Still Has Time to Get Tough

By Michael Barone

Washington — By talking with hundreds of voters, R. W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times (IHT, Oct. 12) has confirmed what Americans feel: They are disgusted with this election campaign, fed up with the mud-slinging and the failure to talk about the real issues facing the country.

But the fault is not in the politicians but in the voters. George Bush's handlers have made this a low, ugly, divisive campaign because that kind of campaign wins.

The textbook on modern electoral manipulation was written 20 years ago. It was Joe McGinniss's "The Selling of the President 1968," which told how advertising and television men packaged Richard Nixon that year. They modeled him on what their polls showed that people wanted, and sold him like any other product.

Roger Ailes was the key figure in the 1988 campaign, the producer of the Nixon television shows. "The Selling of the President" quoted him as saying to his colleagues:

"You put [Nixon] on television, you've got a problem right away. . . . He looks like somebody hung him in a closet overnight and he jumps out in the morning with his suit all bunched up and starts running around saying, 'I want to be president.' That's why these shows are important. To make them forget all that."

The McGinniss book was shocking when it came out in 1969 because we thought of a presidential election as less cynical than the selling of toothpastes. But it has just been reissued, and it contains many new revelations.

They are about "the packaging of George Bush," the flight of spots purporting to show Bush media advisers around a conference table, plotting how to hornswoggle the voters.

These ads are dripping with contempt for the ordinary Americans whose votes one would have thought.

Mr. Dukakis is seeking the voters, the ads make clear, are gullible and easily duped. They can be manipulated because of their emotional re-

sponse to a "candidate who

Arms Trade Can Be Banned For Us All

By Jonathan Pollard
Special to the Tribune
SAINT-ETIENNE — Less than a month ago, the French confirmed that it was bringing cameras and other equipment to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The cameras were to be used to photograph the Swedish armaments selling out to Iran.

Over at the United Nations, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman advised the Tribune's reporter, Mr. Pollard, that the cameras and equipment were to be used to record "the atmosphere" of the conference. It is a country that has the best trade in armaments.

As this has not been done from either a political or a journalistic point of view, the French have learned that, like us, we are here. There is a secretariat at the Foreign Ministry, better known as the press office, and it is there that the cameras and equipment are to be used. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We will be interested in capturing what is said, but if we are recording any secret talks, we will not be able to do so."

It is not clear whether the man with the cameras is to be a member of the press or a member of the Foreign Ministry. What is clear is that the cameras are to be used to record what is said, but not to record what is done. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We will be interested in capturing what is said, but if we are recording any secret talks, we will not be able to do so."

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- How Film Treats Musicians
- The Theater Scene in Paris
- Arts Guide

Michelangelo's Touch of Perfection



Michelangelo's "Seated Male Nude."

by Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — "Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" at the National Gallery of Art includes five of the most beautiful drawings ever done — the "Libyan Sybil" from the Met; the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina; Vienna; the so-called "Cartonetto," an image of the Virgin from the Casa Buonarroti, the artist's family home in Florence; and two ghostly Crucifixions from the Royal Library at Windsor.

Their beauty is amazing. It is delicate, commanding, vigorous, transcendent. It is also deeply odd.

The strangest thing is its distrust of the feminine. Western art, since the beginning, since the "Venus" of the Ice Ages and the idols of the Cyclades, had hymned the sort of beauty Michelangelo ignores. The male is his subject. His women look like men.

The sorrowful Matrona in the Florence "Cartonetto" takes no pleasure in her sucking. (The artist started sketching her gazing at her baby, then turned her head away.) She seems not to have breasts. The viewer's glance is governed by the power of her child, by his shoulder and his torso, his biceps and his thigh. God's light bathes his undulating skin, as if blessing strength.

In muscled masculinity — energized, perfumed — Michelangelo perceived a sign of the divine.

In many of these 63 drawings, hands are unimportant and faces matter less. Michelangelo's faces, when he bothers to draw faces, are often so idealized they seem carved out of coldness, or else so lightly sketched that they drift off into vagueness. The more-than-human beings he depicts rarely look you in the eye. Their glances tell you less than the movements of their backs.

Their souls are in their torsos. In his series

concentration on that portion of the body

between knees and neck, Michelangelo brought something new — a sense of writhing male power, divinized, unsexual, gigantic and heroic — into European art. Degraded, it is with us still, in body builder's poses, and in the bulging and thick-waisted physique assigned to Superman and Rambo. His carvings make the older statues of the Renaissance — say Donatello's "David," or that of Verrocchio — seem as light-footed as dandies.

His beauty is not restful — though Michelangelo, it is clear, understood completely the marble harmonies of the Greeks. Before he had turned 30, he somehow had absorbed all the lessons of their art. When young he carved a fake antique, a Sleeping Cupid, long since lost, that greatly pleased — and greatly footed — the antiquarians of his day. But if that Cupid was at all like the drawings in this show it would not have pleased the Greeks, who sought in all their art a sublime and balanced stillness, a sense of motion seized.

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His figures seem to wrestle for perfection. Their immense shoulders turn, their ribs and muscles ripple. Their bodies know no peace.

Neither does the viewer's eye. Before the "Seated Male Nude" from the Albertina, your glance will not stay still — it is led by the chalked outlines, it flows on with the light, from clavicle to pectoral, from the highlight of the biceps to that of the elbow, on to the knee. In the Sistine Chapel ceiling, God awakens Adam with the glory of his touch. Michelangelo himself does something of the sort to the abdomens and thoraxes that rule the "Draftsman" portion of this exhibition. The best of its 35 drawings and

sculptures feel alive.

Yet this show, despite its treasures, dimin-

Continued on page 9



The "Libyan Sybil."

CRITICS' CHOICE

PARIS

Italy's Seicento in France

■ "Seicento: The Century of Caravaggio in French Collections," at the Grand Palais until Jan. 2, assembles 170 Italian paintings of the 17th century from more than 60 French museums and public collections. (Shown: Lelio Lippi's "Allegory (Simulacrum).") The exhibition demonstrates the evolution of painting from Caravaggio (1573-1610) to Baciccio (1639-1709) and the taste of number of French collectors, among them Marie de Médicis and Louis XIV, who often commissioned the arts or brought the artists to France. One feature of the exhibition, in a presentation conceived by the stage designer Pier Luigi Pizzi, is the reassembling of a group of works by Guido Reni, Pietro da Cortona, Il Guercino, Poussin and others — that once hung in the painting gallery of the palace (now headquarters of the Banque de France) of Louis XIII. The exhibition goes to the Palazzo Reale in Milan in March-April 1989.

TOKYO

Japonisme Comes Home

■ The gradual absorption of Western art in Japan and its recognition during the Meiji era (1868-1912) as a legitimate option for Japanese painters is well documented. Now French and Japanese scholars have made it possible to view the reverse — the enormous influence Japanese art and design had on European art in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. "Japonisme," seen earlier in Paris, is on through Dec. 11 at the National Museum of Western Art in Tokyo. The exhibition, 400 pieces showing Japan's impact on the 1870s on, reflects Japan's current effort to discover how it has contributed to the world in the past. But the question raised is whether Europeans viewed Japanese art as an instrument through which formal problems could be solved or whether they were simply making passing use of what were then still exotic motifs. (Patrick Smith)

STOCKHOLM

Crane and His Contemporaries

■ "Lucas Cranach and the German Renaissance" at the Nationalmuseum comprises 120 prints, paintings and drawings, of which a quarter are the work of Cranach the Elder (including the master's portrait of Martin Luther). Works on view are by 60 German artists of the 16th century, including the younger Cranach, Hans Baldung and Albrecht Dürer. Swedish collections provide the bulk of the works on view, 30 of which are on loan from foreign collections.

MARSEILLE

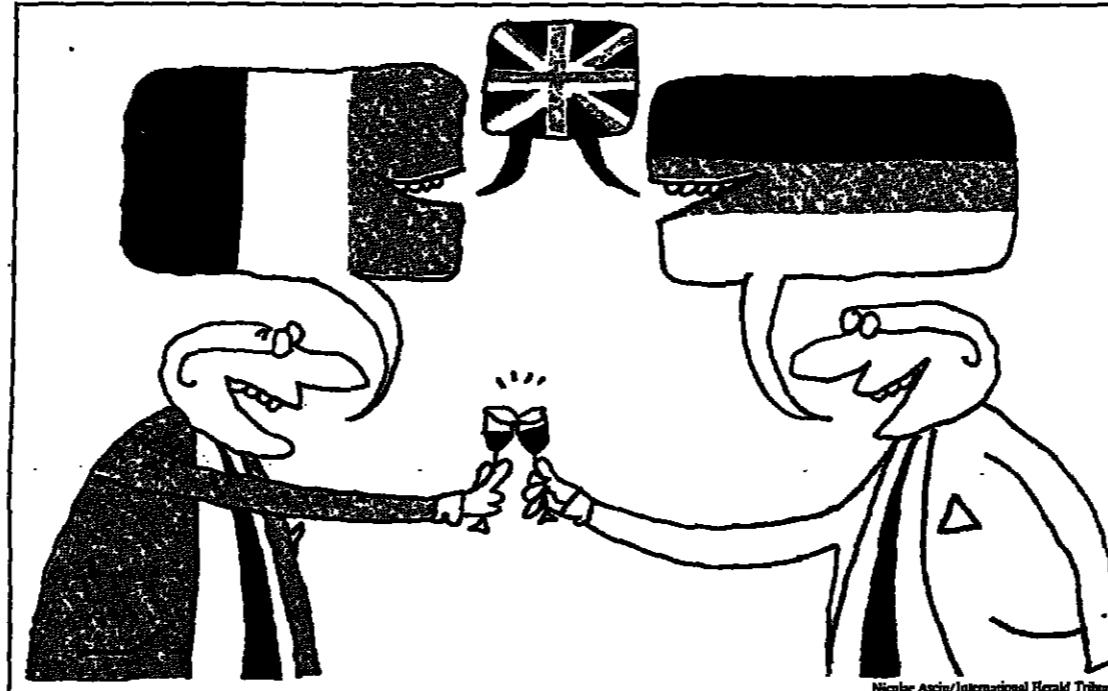
The Return of "Mefistofele"

■ Arigo Boito's version of the Faust legend, "Mefistofele," with the Russian baritone Yevgeny Nesterenko in the title role, opens the Marseille opera season Oct. 14 in a new production staged by Jacques Karpo and designed by Jean-Noël Lavaes. Michelangelo Veltri conducts the work, which has not been seen in Marseille since 1902, and the cast includes Lando Bartini as Faust, Clarry Barthe as Marguerite and Tiziano Sojat as Helen of Troy. Other performances are Oct. 19, 21 and 23.

OXFORD

Retrospective of Hayter's Prints

■ An exhibition at the Ashmolean Museum pays homage to Stanley William Hayter, whose work at Atelier 17 in Paris, and in New York, earned him a place in the history of printmaking. Hayter, who died May 4, was an influence on hundreds of artists who worked with him, including Ernst, Miró, Chagall, Pollock, de Kooning and Rothko. He went to Paris in 1926, and his innovative work, especially in color printmaking, attracted students from all over the world. The exhibition, 120 works, will give equal attention to Hayter's Surrealist work of the 1930s and '40s and the increasingly brilliant color prints of the subsequent four decades.



A Decoder for Euroenglish

by Paul Hofmann

WHEN Albert Bloch, a character in Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," dislikes the music of the gypsy band in a posh seaside hotel, he says, "Tell the *laif* to make them stop." The novel's narrator wryly notes that his parvenu friend Bloch thinks the letter "I" in English is always pronounced as in life, but he omits to add that the correct French expression for elevator attendant was not *laif* but *liftier*, although many people would say lift.

There is a perfectly good French word for elevator, *ascenseur*, but in the *bel époque*, the period in which

Proust's great novel cycle is set, hotels on the Continent, striving to please their distinguished British clientele, disseminated signs reading lift, tea-room and cashier on their premises. Instead of lords on the grand tour and other proper Britons, many of today's English-speaking visitors to European countries are camera-lotting tourists from the suburbs of New Jersey, California and Ohio who do not insist on 5 o'clock tea. The increasing numbers of Japanese travelers to Europe are also likely to communicate in American English, if they have a second language. These versions of English are making their presence felt in Europe. Yet, somewhat anachronistically, lift signs still show the way to creaky

contraptions or modern elevator banks in hotels from Lisbon to Lenin-grad. Older establishments nostalgically keep in service their Victorian glass doors with tearoom etched on them, although most of their guests now order espresso or American coffee. And whenever foreigners on the Continent look for an English-speaking police officer they will in all likelihood find one whose uniform has an emblazoned shield with the Union Jack pinned to it. The Union Jack also

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WEEKEND

Madame Sousatzka Strikes a Chord

by Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK — Films about musicians? Plenty, ever since Harry Baur played Beethoven in the 1930s. Through films have paraded Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, Clara Schumann, Brahms, Berlioz, Tchaikovsky, Delius, Wagner, Mahler, you name it. Most of those films has one thing in common. They were awful.

In commercial films, classical music generally has brought out the cheapest, most idiotic kind of sentimentality. People, very much including the actors, try to impersonate genius without having the remotest idea of what goes into musical creation, much less about playing the piano. The gyrations they go through! Those eyes uplifted to heaven! Those soulful glances!

Films about piano teachers? Now the list becomes restrictive. There was a piano teacher in "The Seventh Veil," starring James Mason and Ann Todd. In "Intermezzo," Leslie Howard was Ingrid Bergman's violin teacher. Many years later, Bergman, in the role of a famous concert pianist, taught her daughter in "Autumn Sonata." A teacher played a part in the more recent "The Competition." A charming, sensitive British film some 25 years ago (alas, I have forgotten the name) featured a piano prodigy and his teacher. There probably are some more that refuse to ring a bell here.

Now comes "Madame Sousatzka," featuring Shirley MacLaine and the film debut of a talented British-born Indian teen-ager named Navin Chowdhry. The film critics will be discussing "Madame Sousatzka" in cinematic terms. Speaking perfectly, though, this is an honest attempt to bring into perspective the travails of a prodigy, his growing up, his relationship with his teacher, and as he develops, with the music industry.

Piano teachers go about it in various ways. Some are tyrants. Adolph Henselt, considered to be a peer of Liszt as a pianist, ended up as a teacher in Leningrad. His idea of teaching was to go around swatting flies and yelling "Falsch! Falsch!" ("Wrong! Wrong!") whenever his pupils hit a wrong note. He made them so nervous they hit many wrong notes, which delighted him. There was a saying in the profession: "Henselt kills."

ISZT'S great pupil, Kari Tausig, was also tyrannized, with never a good word to say. His way of teaching was to sit down and say, "Play it like this." Since he was conceivably the most perfect technician who ever lived, nobody could play it like this. In Amy Fay's unforgettable words — she was an American girl who studied with him in the late 1860s — "it was like trying to copy a streak of lightning at the end of a wetted match."

Some teachers are inspirational. Some are pedants. Some skim over their pupils' work. "Very good. Very good. Bring me the Cho-

pin B minor Scherzo next week." That is their only comment. Some insist on scale work, some abhor it. Some keep a distance from their pupils, others enter into every aspect of their lives.

When Madame Sousatzka says that "I just don't teach piano. I teach how to live," she is following good Russian tradition. In the great piano classes of Nicolai Zverev in Moscow in the 1880s — he had at one time in the same class Josef Lhevinne, Sergei Rachmaninoff and Alexander Scriabin — the boys lived in his house. They got up at daylight. They had to practice incessantly. They were taken to the museums and the theater. They had to read the Russian classics. They moved in the best society, and Zverev took careful note of their dress and manners.

Whether or not the producers of "Madame Sousatzka" realize it, the piano teacher in the film is modeled after Isabella Vengerova (1877-1956). She was the empress of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia, and through her hands passed such figures as Samuel Barber, Lukas Foss, Leonard Bernstein and Gary Graffman. She was demanding and despotic. Things had to be done exactly her way. When she went into a tantrum, she could make her pupils feel like crawling caterpillars. But she gave them technique and musicianship, and she lived by a set of vanished ideals in which music and only music was the focus of her and her pupils' lives.

Quite different was the teaching of Rosina Lhevinne at the Juilliard. She was the teacher of Van Cliburn, John Browning, and James Levine, among many important pianists. She was gentler, more relaxed, completely inspirational. Where Vengerova demanded perfection, Rosina centered on the expressive elements of the music: "Dolcissimo, no, no, You must make like a cello."

She was intensely interested in all aspects of her pupils' lives, tried to arrange marriages, advised the girls on their dress. Those wise old eyes of her (she was 96 when she died in 1976) had seen everything, heard everything. One thing she gave nearly all of her pupils — a rich, gorgeous sound. Van Cliburn had it more than any of her pupils.

Thus Madame Sousatzka has some precedent in her professional and emotional attempt to take over every aspect of her gifted pupil's life. And she works the way a dedicated teacher works. She has a "system," and anatomical charts are spread all over her studio. She is an advocate of relaxed muscles, and she spends a lot of time trying to correct the physical tensions in the boy's playing. (She never really succeeds, by the way. Even at the end, his shoulders are much too high.)

Some things are skimmed over. Her teaching never discusses the architecture of the music. She lets the boy get away with some questionable interpretive details; his playing lacks dynamic thrust. But this is a film, not a documentary, and several stories are going on at once: the way hungry developers take over old houses; the struggle between the



Navin Chowdhry and Shirley MacLaine at the keyboard in "Madame Sousatzka."

teacher and the boy's mother; his crush on a woman (Twigs) a few years his senior; the way music management rushes to seize and exploit a talent before it is ready.

There is a good deal of music in "Madame Sousatzka." None of it is played all the way through, but we hear excerpts of the normal repertory a student must work on. There is some live music, too, when part of Beethoven's "Appassionata" is played by Barry Douglas at Wigmore Hall in London. Douglas, an Irish pianist, was gold medalist in the last Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow.

Several experts collaborated on the pianistic side of the film, and that element has been well handled. Synchronization, the bane of so many films about performing musicians, is generally well done. Young Chowdhry does not himself play the piano. The pieces that emerge from his fingers are played by the British pianist Yonty Solomon, and when hands alone are shown at the keyboard, they are Solomon's. When Chowdhry himself plays, there are a few obvious finger fakings, in that what his fingers are doing do not exactly coincide with the music.

But one would have to be an expert to notice it. Chowdhry worked closely with

Solomon, who made the young actor get the music — its melodies and rhythms — into his ears and then showed him the basic fingerings. They practiced on a table before going to the keyboard. It is a tribute to Chowdhry's talent that on the whole he manages to be convincing.

We have thus come a long way from those old films about musicians. When Katharine Hepburn impersonated Clara Schumann, she played the piano with her shoulders revolving like a fullback's going through a crowded field. Nonmusicians always seem to think that playing the piano involves motion of the entire body, but good piano playing requires an almost motionless torso, with hands close to the keys. The higher the hands go, the more likely they are to hit a wrong note. Great technicians of the past, such as Josef Hofmann, Rachmaninoff and Lhevinne, were immobile at the keyboard. Only their hands were in motion.

One nice, accurate touch in "Madame Sousatzka" involves the Schumann Piano Concerto. The boy, who needs money (his mother has lost her job), has broken away from his teacher because she refuses to let him play in public until she thinks he is ready. He signs with a concert management, who think they have a big thing with the prodigy, and he makes his debut with the Schumann, which he learns by himself.

At the concert Manek Sen, played by Chowdhry, goes great guns until he has a memory lapse in the last movement. He pulls himself together but thinks the world has come to an end. The Schumann was a perfect choice for this mishap. Its syncopated last movement has thrown some very experienced artists, especially if the conductor has a sloppy beat. (In the film, the London Symphony conducted by William Boughton provides a well-adjusted accompaniment.)

The one major musical reservation about the film that a stickler could have is that this prodigy is perhaps not that good. The music that one hears him play is acceptable and accurately delivered, but not very imaginative in conception. Well, one might say, the boy is only 16. But the real prodigies make their presence known when they are 12 or less, and the entire music world knows that somebody special has come along.

Supertalents have something that is missing from your everyday talents, and they are the ones who will have the major careers. Manek Sen, in this film, is never going to make it big, not with the conventional, rather uninteresting way he plays. But that does not detract from an honest and generally accurate effort to chronicle the life and development of a talented young pianist.

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Language

Continued from page 7

public announcements. The English, after all, invented the language.

While Americans on the Continent will notice the Briticisms in announcements and instructions aimed at English-speaking travelers in general, they will also find words and phrases from their own idiom if they peruse the press, watch television programs of their host countries or glance at street signs and publicly posted jazz, rock, Hollywood, syndicated comics, the space age, electronics, television serials, aviation, the computer industry, Wall Street and the fast-food subculture — they have all infiltrated European languages with their jargon.

Some purists, especially in France, are fighting back against Americanisms. In Paris they speak of *le logiciel* when they mean what in Frankfurt is known as *die Software* and in Milan as *il software*. However, the campaign against *français*, — that perceived bastardization of the noble French language by English-American barbarians — is not entirely successful. The French information media always refer to themselves as *les médias* and discuss the latest *hit-parade* and the prospects for *le weekend*.

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Some chunks of English come so heavily, masqueraded that a sharp eye or fine ear is needed to recognize them. In a novel by a contemporary West German author, "Der Sturz" by Martin Walser, one person assures another, "ich manitich litten das." *Manitich*? Translation: "I'll manage this for you." The word *surprise*, often used by television announcers and commentators, is usually said with the stress on the first syllable, the second syllable being pronounced in the French way, as *je pense*.

An Italian restauranteur in New York wrote in a recent contribution to *Corriere della Sera* of Milan about the miseries of *jetlag*, explaining that the fatigue after a travel across several time zones was so called because it affected, above all, the legs.

Even more innovative are the current combinations of English with elements from some other foreign language. A street booth of the municipal transit system in German-speaking Zurich carries the sign *Ticketeria*. It sounds like a blend of ticket office and *tartoria*, but you cannot order a bottle of *vine* while asking about the fare. *Jeanseria*, *eling blue jeans* and other informal clothing, are proliferating. The staid-faced *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* has voiced its disapproval of what it called the newfangled *Anglo-italo-sounderia*.

Paul Hofmann, is the author of "The Vienna," wrote this for The New York Times.

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Spain 31,000 17,000 9,000

Sweden 31,000 17,000 9,000

Switzerland 4,500 2,500 1,250

United Kingdom 5,500 3,300 1,650

United States 4,400 2,500 1,250

Other 450 250 125

Language

Continued from page 1

Perfection

Continued from page 7

ishes the master. "Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" is like peering through a keyhole at the greatness of his art.

He quarreled with popes and princes. He refused to take on students. He painted that vast ceiling, as he carved his noble statues, essentially alone. Michelangelo was titanic. No American exhibition will ever do him justice. To gauge his genius rightly, you have to call to mind the ingenuity of his strength — and the quarries of Carrara, the straining and the sweat, the dust, the chips of marble, the ring of his metal against stone. One drawing in this show — a huge cartoon from Naples, its outlines pricked with tiny holes so that its image could be transferred to wet plaster in the Vatican — suggests the awe-some scale of his vast, heroic frescoes.

Slides and photographs flatten out his art. No other artist of the Renaissance understood as well as he did the scale of the body, or that way its forms depend on slowly moving light. Despite the accomplishment of his Sistine Chapel frescoes, he was a sculptor first and last.

One can sense that in these drawings. The earliest displayed, a drawing from the Louvre, was made in 1490, when Michelangelo was just 15. "Two Figures After Giotto" was copied from a fresco in the church of Santa Croce in Florence. Its cross-hatching are the tooth marks of a chisel. It seems more carved than drawn.

Almost all the figures in this show exist in isolation. They are not wrapped around by landscape, as are those of Leonardo, or fitted into ordered space, as are those drawn by Raphael. They feel like solid blocks.

Michelangelo, when carving, somehow glimpsed his figures waiting in the marble. One wrong blow could ruin many months of labor. The sculptor had to know precisely when to stop.

One feels his perfect judgment in many of these drawings. Michelangelo had studied the statues of the ancients; he had studied bones and sinews, too. One sheet of "Ecorch" studies (from Windsor) shows the torso stripped of skin; another (from the Casa Buonarroti) is a sort of X-ray image: the artist somehow shows us the bones within the leg. When looking at these sheets, one feels a sort of moving — as if the artist's mind is entering the paper as it might a marble block. It is the incredible precision of his stopping at the skin — and at the glowing sheen of moving light that seems to float upon it — that brings these works to life.

Though a number, one suspects, were drawn from models in the studio, they rarely feel like portraits. No young man in Rome or Florence (he never posed women, he preferred male models) could have been as nobly as flawless in their beauty, as the figures in this show. He idealized with every mark — as if he could not bear the thought of human imperfection, as if the sight of ugliness distanced him from God.

You cannot escape the feeling that ugliness enraged him. When once some lesser artist presented Michelangelo with what the catalogue describes as a "very feeble" drawing of a girl's head outlined in red chalk, the master seized his pen and drew over her face that of a sly with a huge wen on his chin.

Michelangelo's drawing of the facade of San Lorenzo.

Only rarely in this show does he summon the ignoble. He does so in "A Bacchanal of Children" from around 1533, a finished chalk drawing from Windsor. "The subject of this sheet is deeply mysterious," the catalog observes. It shows a sort of witches' Sabbath in a cavern, though the witches are not hags — instead they are plump-limbed, naked children, cherubs without wings. All told, there are more than 20, busy at their tasks — they hurl pigs into hot cauldrons, they urinate into the wine bowl, they haul a fresh-killed beast (it seems half-horse, half-deer) through the full-gloom of the cave.

This drawing, like others on display, was made for Tommaso Cavalieri, a young Roman of good breeding whom Michelangelo loved. His beauty, wrote the master, was a divine incarnation. What constantly amazes is the way that Michelangelo managed to combine his disparate emotions, his hunger for perfection, his yearning for the holy — and his passionate obsession with the naked male body — in his works of art.

Though romantics tend to view him as a superhuman figure — as one of those great muscled souls who wrestle in his art — the last half of this exhibit calls him back to earth.

This portion of the show requires time and

thought. If you cannot read builder's drawings, with their sections and their floor plans, it will not tell you much. It deals with his architecture, with two of his designs — one for the facade of the Medici church of San Lorenzo in Florence, the other for the dome and dome of St. Peter's basilica in Rome. Neither was completed as he had envisioned it, though their designs took him years.

Michelangelo, the architect, was intensely original, and as intensely rational. His facade for San Lorenzo, with its circles and its arcs, its columns and pilasters, its triangles and squares, takes these clean, familiar forms and combines them with such energy that they seem alive as skin. "Michelangelo approached architecture the way he did painting and sculpture," said Henry A. Milon, dean of the gallery's Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts. "He sought to invest it with the contrasts of muscle, flesh and bone, the tension, repose, and potential strength found in his depictions of the human body."

Millon, who with Craig Hugh Smyth wrote the catalog for this part of the show, says that Michelangelo "at San Lorenzo was determined to combine sculpture and architecture." The facade was to be rich with bas-reliefs and statues. A wooden model was produced. It has survived and is on view. But all the small wax statues — modeled by the master to bring it to full life — long ago were lost.

Michelangelo's grand scheme for the great dome of St. Peter was only partially completed. The hemispherical interior of the dome follows his design, but the exterior of the structure, whose lengthened and impressive form still rules the Roman skyline, was — the drawings imply — designed by other architects implying his death.

The Milon-Smyth catalogue is an admirable compendium of scholarly research. The drawings catalog, by Michael Hirst, is, despite the beauty of its colored reproductions, far less successful. Hirst's prose is dry as dust. Since 1976, Hirst has been advancing arguments for accepting a "Study for a Wall Tomb" in the Metropolitan Museum as a sheet by Michelangelo. He has put it in the show where, surrounded by securely attributed sheets, it is certain to raise doubts.

"Michelangelo: Draftsman/Architect" will remain on view here through Dec. 11. An enlarged version of the "Draftsman" section will travel to the Louvre in Paris. ■

© 1988 The Washington Post

thoughts and statues. A wooden model was produced. It has survived and is on view. But all the small wax statues — modeled by the master to bring it to full life — long ago were lost.

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Marcel Marceau's mise-en-scène gathers pace as the excitement rises after a slow start. An all-male company (always something of a handicap in France) has been exquisitely selected. There is the inventive comedian Francis Perrin as the fast-talking go-getter, François Siemer as the sinister smoothie of few words and many secrets, Pierre Mondy as an agent desperate at the decline of his clientele, Michel Robin as a sly old scoundrel and Michel Ouimet as an endangered suitor who wants his pre-revolutionary status to be restored add to the evening's pleasure in this attractive production.

The Odeon's attempt to transform James Joyce's only play, "Exiles," into an actable vehicle fails, as have previous first-aid efforts, including two earlier French adaptations. A psychological drama of wedlock and emotional isolation, it reads interestingly, but its dialogue and its awkward manipulations of situations burden it on stage. The result is monotonous.

Jean-Pierre Marielle is an engaging actor and Ludmila Mikael, late of the Comédie

Paris Theaters Start Season With a Rush

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — A frantic rush has seized the Paris theaters, which seem to be reopening simultaneously with pre-

"An Absence" by Loleh Bellon (at the Bouffes Parisiens) tops the list of new native offerings. Bellon, a former actress, began her career as a dramatist a few years ago with "Thursday Ladies," an observant account of a group of elderly women who meet weekly at tea to talk over their lots. This initial try at playwriting found favorable response from audiences here and abroad.

Her latest work, though, she has not repeated herself word for word, is another sympathetic study of feminine resilience, telling of a lonely widow who, lost in her memories of a happier past, retires from the fruitless present and blots out the world around her to such a degree that she lands in a rehabilitation ward. There a jolly attendant

brings her back to face reality.

Suzanne Flon, an actress of skill, plays the victim of delusions beautifully, somewhat in the manner of Madeleine Renaud. Etienne Chicot as the grasping relative and Catherine Silver as a nosy concierge lend strong support, while Maurice Bénichou's direction conveys the bustle of the clinic ingeniously by a constant shifting of scenery, employing a small cast to maximum effect.

David Mamet's tough exposé of Chicago real-estate sharks' activities, "Glengarry Glen Ross" (at the Edouard VII), has been accurately translated into French, but much of it is likely to remain incomprehensible. It is not that there are no crooks in France, but rather that when they are portrayed on the stage their misdeeds are discussed more subtly, as, say, the rogue's progress in Marcel Pagnol's "Topaze." Here they are shown, not contemptuously from outside, but from inside as they blantly conduct their shameless practices. The whole lot are born swindlers who double-cross and triple-cross each other. There is a moral to this thievery comedy, for at the finish the underlings of the firm are being arrested for larceny while their masters are up for investigation.

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Francesca's "Tenor," a knockabout London farce that is so popular in that town — and now here — that it is to be reproduced by Jerry Zaks on Broadway next January.

To take a robustious piece of slapstick like this and inoculate it with drawing-room manners would be fatal, so they have left it as it is. There is a theater rule: Never alter a hit for there is a strange mystery to any success. To seek to lift it into sophistication would be akin to pouring vintage champagne into a mug of beer. It was designed as a loud laugh show and it succeeds in its mission.

In Mamet's "Glengarry Glen Ross," the right actors in the right roles.

A celebrated Italian tenor loses his voice on the night he is to sing "Otelio" in an American city. An impresario's secretary, who has been secretly training for an operatic career, goes on in the star's stead and so disguised enjoys a triumph. The Italian, who has been doped, revives and dons the mask. Thus, the two tenors, both in regal Venetian costume and with faces blackened, are pursued by a bevy of feminine fans. The sight shakes the Théâtre de la Porte Saint-Martin with raucous mirth. Michel Leeb, a clever comic and TV favorite, as the resourceful usurper is an agile clown.

Jean Anouilh's "La Foire d'Empoigne" (Catch as Catch Can) is receiving an admirable revival at the Théâtre de la Madeleine with Jean Desailly displaying his versatility by impersonating both the farcical Napoléon of Anouilh's "Fancy and Louis XVIII, who is obliged to hop off his throne when the emperor or returns for his Hundred Days. This witty travesty of history is an entertaining cartoon, picturing the Man of Destiny as a vain poseur and the king as a dealer in realistic compromises. Jacques François as the treacherous Fouquet and Jean Parades as an old aristocrat who wants his pre-revolutionary status to be restored add to the evening's pleasure in this attractive production.

The Odeon's attempt to transform James Joyce's only play, "Exiles," into an actable vehicle fails, as have previous first-aid efforts, including two earlier French adaptations. A psychological drama of wedlock and emotional isolation, it reads interestingly, but its dialogue and its awkward manipulations of situations burden it on stage. The result is monotonous.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Künstlerhaus (tel: 587.96.63). To Nov. 27: A loan exhibition from Dresden of 120 examples of religious art — sculpture, porcelains, paintings — from the court of the 18th century electors of Saxony.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 230.12.25). To Jan. 16: China, 5000 Years of Invention and Discovery. Over 300 objects from Chinese and Western museums illustrate Chinese scientific and technical traditions.

DENMARK

Humlebaek

Louisiana Museum (tel: 02.19.07.19). To Jan. 15: Some of Picasso's last works, from the years 1960 to 1973. 55 oils, 22 drawings and 4 sculptures.

ENGLAND

London

Anny Jude Gallery (tel: 637.55.17). To Oct. 15: The Non-Objective World Revisited: Examples of early European abstract art alongside recent works by British and American artists.

British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). To Oct. 18: The Age of Dore and Holbein. 213 German drawings from 1400 to 1550.

Dulwich Picture Gallery (tel: 639.80.00). To Dec. 30: Portraits of the Linley family by Thomas Gainsborough, and paintings and memorabilia on loan, illustrate the musical and artistic worlds of 18th century England. The show honors the bicentenary of Gainsborough's death.

National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). To Oct. 16: Shadow: A retrospective of Gordon Anthony's photographs provides a look at the worlds of British theater, movies, and ballet from 1928 to 1952.

National Theatre (tel: 928.2033). To Nov. 19: Out of the Doll's House. Photographs and memorabilia illustrating the changing social and professional roles of women this century.

Queen's Hall, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection. 131 paintings and decorative arts, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 11: A retrospective of the work of British sculptor Henry Moore, who died in 1986. Includes 120 sculptures, both monumental and



An exhibition at the Chateau de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, honors the birth of Louis XIV (above, age 10) in 1638. (Until Nov. 27).

small-scale, and as many drawings.

To Jan. 14: Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Works. 240 prints and posters selected from 1891 to the artist's death in 1901.

FRANCE

Nîmes

Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 66.78.70.78). To Nov. 1: A loan exhibition from the Van Abbé Museum in Eindhoven (Netherlands) displays over 100 works of art — painting, sculpture, decorative arts — and scientific instruments.

FRANKFURT

Nationalmuseum

(tel: 23.31.01). To March 26: "Deutsche Goldschmiedekunst"; the goldsmith's art in Germany from the Renaissance to the Bauhaus era displayed in over 400 objects.

IRELAND

Dublin

National Library (tel: 76.55.21). To Oct. 31: Dublin Delineated, 1688-1988: 300 years of the city's history illustrated by drawings, engravings, maps and photographs from the Library's collection.

ITALY

Bologna

Pinacoteca Nazionale (tel: 23.38.49). To Nov. 10: Guido Reni: Eighty works by the Bolognese artist, including international loans, are on view at the Pinacoteca, the Archaeological Museum and the Accademia di Belle Arti.

Florence

Forte Belvedere

(tel: 21.29.31). To Oct. 30: The Nasch Collection, a century of sculpture from Rodin to Calder. Includes works by Mallol, Brancusi, Giacometti, Moore, Picasso, Arp.

Venice

Museo Correr

(tel: 25.625). To Nov. 27: Nicolas Poussin: The Origins of French Classicism, draws on collections worldwide and presents nearly a hundred early paintings and drawings by Poussin.

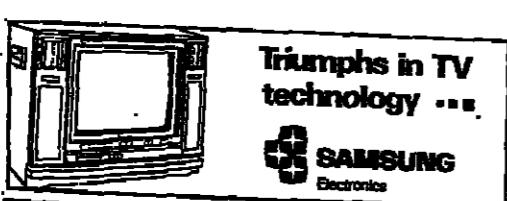
WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant-garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions, the 1910 Brücke exhibition in Dresden, the Dada show in Berlin, 1920, and shows in Munich of both "degenerate" and "official" art held in 1937.

Neues Kunstmuseum (tel: 254.89.270). To Nov. 20: A Timely Comparison '88: the work of 13 contemporary East German painters.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Slow But Sure Delta Style Finds Favor With Analysts

By AGIS SALPUKAS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many companies contend that they must continually report strong quarterly and annual earnings to please investors and analysts, but Wall Street has been willing to tolerate exceptions when it is convinced that a payoff will be even greater later on.

Delta Air Lines is one such exception, analysts say.

Thus, even when the airline's earnings faltered in 1986 and Delta seemed slow to respond to some of its competitive challenges, most analysts emphasized Delta's promising future.

And many investors have gone along with that view. Delta's stock, which hit a low of about \$30 a share in December 1987, closed Wednesday at \$49.75, down 62.5 cents in trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts who follow Delta consider respect for tradition the bedrock of its management philosophy. The airline still holds its annual stockholders' meeting in Monroe, Louisiana, where it began in 1924 as a crop-dusting business. Tradition also still shapes the basic approach of Delta's management, even under the competitive environment created by airline deregulation, analysts said.

Delta still spends money carefully and has kept a strong balance sheet, even after recent major purchases of planes. Until recently, with orders or options for 40 McDonnell Douglas MD-11's, a new, longer-range aircraft, it has tended to buy its planes late, letting its rivals bear the brunt of working out the problems that usually come with new aircraft.

Delta waited much longer than most rivals to join the airline acquisition game. Then, when it moved to take over Western Airlines in 1986, it absorbed the operations together slowly. As a result, Delta avoided many of the conflicts that brought bavoc in Northwest's takeover of Republic, for example.

Thus Delta has remained one of the favorites of airline analysts over the years, who often put it at the top of their lists of recommended stocks.

Julius Maldutis of Salomon Brothers Inc. has been a longtime Delta watcher, and Delta has been his favorite for stock purchases for this year.

HE SAID that "what Delta does better than most of the other carriers is to deliver a predictable and consistent level of service that is slightly above average."

The carrier has long had one of the lowest rates of canceled flights in the industry. This helps it to attract and retain business customers, the lifeblood of the airline business.

Even when things go wrong, Mr. Maldutis noted, Delta has one of its red-coated service representatives make a customer feel better by providing some personal attention.

Delta has also maintained its policy of not laying off permanent employees, although it has used attrition in lean times to cut its work force.

The policy has at times been a drag on Delta's short-term performance, but it has brought the benefits of loyalty from staff members, who dug into their pockets and donated a new airplane to the Delta fleet during the troubled times of 1986.

Delta's low-key style is evident in its moves against Eastern Airlines, its major rival.

As Eastern has cut back, abandoning slices of the market, Delta has moved slowly, adopting a strategy that takes advantage of opportunities but remains restrained.

Delta obviously wants to capitalize on Eastern's current weakness but not so that it will encourage other, stronger carriers, such as American, to come in and become its competitor at such major hubs as Miami.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates				Oct. 13	
Amsterdam	1.2025	1.2575	1.2441	1.2594	1.2547
Brussels	1.2125	1.2451	1.2165	1.2425	1.2325
Frankfurt	1.2225	1.2387	1.2225	1.2491	1.2295
London (b)	1.2425	—	1.2225	1.2425	1.2225
Milan	1.2485	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
New York (c)	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Paris	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Tokyo	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Zurich	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
1 ECU	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
1 SDR	1.2525	1.2575	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per SDR	Per ECU	Per 1
American	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Australia	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Austria	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Austl. schill.	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Belg. franc	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Brazil. cruz.	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Canadian	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Denmark	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Dutch kroon	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
French franc	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525
Swiss franc	1.2525	0.7745	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

Forwarded Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
Pound Sterling	1.2465	1.2493	1.2522	1.2538	1.2555
Japanese yen	122.17	122.73	123.23	123.73	124.23
Deutsche mark	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525	1.2525

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits				Oct. 13	
Dollar	1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%
D-Mark	1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%
French	1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%
Swiss	1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits				Oct. 13	
1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
3 months	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
6 months	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
1 year	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds				Oct. 13	
1 month	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
3 months	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
6 months	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%
1 year	1.16%	1.20%	1.25%	1.28%	1.31%

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. To buy one pound: £1. To buy one dollar: \$1.00. To buy one ECU: 1.2525. To buy one SDR: 1.2525. Not available: N/A.

Gold

Gold				Oct. 13	
A.M.	491.95	492.75	493.25	+2.28	
P.M.	492.00	492.75	493.25	+2.28	
Carry	492.00	492.75	493.25	+2.28	
Paris (12.5 Kilo)	492.14	492.92	493.42	+2.37	
London	492.40	493.18	493.68	+2.38	
New York	492.75	493.53	494.03	+2.38	

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

a: Commodity rates. b: London. Tokyo and Zurich, London. c: New York closing rates. All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Herald Tribune

look no further than Samsung

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bayer Buys U.S. Unit of Cooper Cos.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALO ALTO, California — Bayer Cos. has agreed to sell its Cooper Technicon Inc. unit to a subsidiary of Bayer USA Inc., part of Bayer AG, the West German pharmaceuticals combine, in a deal valued at \$500 million, the companies announced Thursday.

Miles Inc., a healthcare company headquartered in Elkhart, Indiana, is to buy all the capital of Cooper Technicon Inc. for \$212 million in cash. In addition, Cooper Technicon's outstanding debt, estimated at \$288 million, would be eliminated, the companies said.

For Cooper Cos., which has been experiencing cash-flow difficulties, the sale is the latest in a series of major disposals. A week ago, it announced an agreement to sell its Cooper Surgical unit to a U.S. subsidiary of Nestle SA, the Swiss multination.

Technicon sells diagnostic equipment and had worldwide revenue of \$470 million and pretax profit of \$35 million in 1987, said Hermann Strenger, chairman of the Bayer AG board of management, at a news conference in Tokyo.

The news conference was to announce Bayer's listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The Technicon purchase will bring Bayer's total sales in the diagnostics business to about \$1 billion a year, he said, and will make diagnostics sales account for 5 percent of the Bayer group's total sales. It will also make Bayer the second largest company in the diagnostics business worldwide, Mr. Strenger said.

He described the acquisition as a good strategic move because it strengthens the company's representation in hospitals and clinical laboratories in the United States.

The transaction is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Gary Singer, co-chairman of Cooper, said the deal means the concern is moving "to complete our asset divestiture program and embark on a restructuring and revitalization of the company."

Cooper has signed a letter of intent to sell Cooper Surgical, its ophthalmic surgical products business, to Alcon Laboratories Inc., a U.S. unit of Nestle, for about \$325 million.

Earlier, Cooper sold its U.S. con-

tact lens care solutions business to Wesley-Jessen for \$40 million.

In Tokyo, Mr. Strenger said that Bayer AG would offer 600,000 new shares with a total par value of 30 million Deutsche marks (\$16.28 million) when it lists its stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The stock will be priced near the Bayer share closing level in Frankfurt on the day before it is due to be listed in Japan, a spokesman said.

Bayer will use part of the capital raised for investments in Japan, which Mr. Strenger said would amount to \$500 million DM over the next five years. The exact date of the listing has not been fixed, but is likely to be late this month, the spokesman added.

Mr. Strenger also said that Bayer expects its group pretax profit to rise by 20 percent in 1988. In 1987, the group's pretax profit was 3.07 billion DM, Mr. Strenger also said that sales would rise to approximately 40 billion DM in 1988, from 37.14 billion DM last year.

He said that in the period from January to August 1988, group net sales rose 6.3 percent, to 26.4 billion DM.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Queens Moat Buying 7 More German Hotels

Reuter

LONDON — Queens Moat Houses PLC said it agreed to buy seven West German hotels from Bass PLC for £96 million (\$166 million) and would offer £57.5 million of stock to existing shareholders to help pay for the purchase.

The British hotel group said the purchase of the seven Crest Hotels would make Queens Moat the largest owner-operator of hotels in West Germany.

Queens Moat purchased 16 Crest Hotels in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium last year. The company said it now owns 125 hotels in five European countries.

Queens Moat will offer existing shareholders one new ordinary share for every six shares held, and 10 new ordinary shares for every 33 convertible preference shares at 85 pence per share.

BCCI: Bank Walked Into a Trap, U.S. Officials Say

(Continued from first finance page) the cash and deposit it in a local bank, not a BCCI bank, in any one of the cities. Federal law requires that cash deposits of \$10,000 or more be reported to the government. Federal officials said that in most cases, the local banks did not report the transactions.

Federal officials said one reason drug dealers use intermediaries — in this case, the undercover agents — to deposit the money is to avoid disclosing their names.

Once the money was deposited, the undercover agents would ask the local banks to transfer it by wire to an account at the BCCI branch in Tampa.

BCCI, federal agents said, would then transfer the money by wire through a New York bank to BCCI headquarters in Luxembourg. The New York bank, federal officials said, is not facing charges because

it had no reason to believe the money had been illegally gained.

From Luxembourg, officials said, the money would be wired to the BCCI branch in London, where it would be invested in a certificate of deposit. The certificate would then be used as collateral to generate a loan from the Bahamas branch of BCCI to a bogus corporation set up by the drug dealers.

The money would then be wired by the phony corporation to the original account in Tampa, federal agents say, from which it would then be wired to the BCCI branch in Uruguay. From there, law-enforcement officials said, it would be carried as cash into Colombia.

Federal agents said the certificate of deposit, the money coming into the bank from drug dealers, was usually for a larger amount than the bogus loan — the money going back to the dealers from the United States, "I used to take care of his expenses here," said Mr. Awan.

The testimony provided evidence of the close and mutually dependent relationship between Noriega and BCCI.

(NYT, WP)

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EC Cites Coke Distributor For Rebate Program in Italy

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community, acting on a complaint by an Italian beverage company, found Thursday that some discounts offered by Coca-Cola Co.'s Italian distributor violated trading rules by discouraging competition.

The EC executive agency said in a statement that Coca-Cola Export Corp., Filiale Italiana, known as Export Italia, agreed to change its discount program retroactive to Jan. 1.

The agreement, it said, "opens the way for normal conditions of competition to develop in the Italian cola drinks market."

The EC said the Italian company San Pellegrino filed a complaint in September 1987 against Export Italia's discount program.

Export Italia concluded agreements with many large distribution companies," the statement said. "It would grant a rebate to distributors selling only Coca-Cola."

"The amount of these rebates was fixed individually for each producer," it said. "The agreements often provided clauses extending the exclusivity to other soft drinks."

The EC said its investigation concluded that Export Italia "enjoys a dominant position on the Italian cola market."

It said the so-called fidelity rebate program violated EC rules because "it encourages the distributor to sell only Coca-Cola and, therefore, prevents or hinders competing producers from entering the Italian cola market."

Merrill Lynch's Profit Drops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Thursday that its third-quarter net income had fallen 66.4 percent from the year-earlier period, when earnings were inflated by a one-time gain.

Reduced securities trading after the 1987 stock collapse also hurt profit, but the \$65.6 million Merrill Lynch earned in 1988's third quarter was slightly above analysts' expectations. Analysts said the profit reflected strong investment-banking results.

The financial house earned \$195.1 million in the third quarter of 1987, including a \$100.3 million after-tax gain on the sale of an option to acquire part of the World Financial Center in New York.

Revenue in the latest period rose to \$2.8 billion from \$2.7 billion in the 1987 quarter.

For the first nine months of 1988, Merrill earned \$187 million, down 51.7 percent from \$387 million the year before. Revenue rose to \$7.68 billion from \$7.5 billion.

Perrin Long of Lipper Analytical Services said that while the earnings were slightly higher than expected, he calculated that broker-dealer securities activities experienced a pretax loss of \$50.2 million in the quarter, after a \$48.4 million loss in the second quarter.

"Capital markets did well but the retail business did poorly," he said.

Merrill also said it freed \$220 million from an overfunded pension plan

(Reuters, AP)



*The Inflight
Newspaper
is available
on
Lufthansa flights.*

As part of its inflight service, Lufthansa distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as "the inflight newspaper."

Be sure to ask for your copy the next time you fly.



INTERIM REPORT 1/1 – 31/8 1988

TRUMP: His Shuttle Service May Fly to Atlantic City

(Continued from first finance page) States," Mr. Pettee said. "When the fares were at \$69, the shuttle has operating margins of 20 percent. The fare now is \$99, and fuel prices are heading down."

Mr. Trump said that, after facilities are improved next year at the Atlantic City International Airport, which is about 12 miles (19 kilometers) from Atlantic City, he might divert some of the shuttle's 17 planes to Atlantic City on weekends, when the demand for flights to the three current cities is reduced.

Last year, only 1 percent of the 32 million visitors to Atlantic City arrived by plane, and that figure is unlikely to rise by much until new airport facilities are built.

Mr. Trump owns two major casino-hotels in Atlantic City, the Trump Plaza and the Trump Castle. He also controls Resorts International Inc., which owns a casino-hotel and is building another one, the Taj Mahal.

Merv Griffin, the television producer and former talk-show host, has agreed to split up Resorts International with Mr. Trump, but said earlier this week that he deserved the right to back out of the deal.

If the deal is completed — Mr. Trump said Wednesday that he was "personally somewhat skeptical" that Mr. Griffin would be able to arrange financing — Mr. Trump would own the Taj Mahal and Mr. Griffin the existing Resorts International facility.

"Mr. Trump will control one-third of the casino space in Atlantic City," said Marvin Roffman, an analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia. He said the Taj Mahal, with 120,000 square feet (11,150 square meters) of casino space, would surpass the Tropicana as the largest casino in the city when it is completed.

"It's clear that Mr. Trump will be able to package trips encompassing his hotels and airline," said Steven Eisenberg, a casino analyst at Bear, Stearns. "It will deliver more air traffic to Atlantic City, which is a positive for all the casinos."

Package deals provide discounts on hotel rooms for gamblers. Those known to be heavy gamblers often have their plane fares and room costs subsidized or completely paid for by casinos that cherish their business.

The president of a competing casino, which plans to arrange air-package deals with other airline carriers, dismissed the competitive threat posed by Mr. Trump's shuttle purchase.

"I don't think it will do him any good," said the president, who asked that his name not be used. "If he can bring a plane in, so can we. I think it's better to deal with outside operators who know the airline



The interior of Trump Tower, a 68-story retail and commercial building in New York City that is owned by Donald Trump.

business. I don't want to own an airline."

Only a handful of scheduled flights now serve Atlantic City, and the current project to expand airport waiting rooms and improve baggage handling does not include much capacity expansion.

The casino owners are hopeful that the New Jersey Legislature will create a regional authority that could begin a major expansion of terminal facilities, said Thomas D. Carver, president of the Casino Association of New Jersey.

The announcement of Mr. Trump's acquisition of the shuttle came at a crowded news conference in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel, which Mr. Trump bought earlier this year, and just a block away from Trump Tower, his building that encompasses a shopping center, office building and condominiums.

It is a measure of the aura that surrounds Mr. Trump, whose net worth was estimated at \$1 billion by Forbes Magazine this week, that no one thought to ask at the news conference how he would raise the \$365 million in cash he has agreed to pay for the Eastern shuttle.

One of his lawyers, Gerald Schrager, a partner in Dreyer & Traub, said later that no specific

financing plans were needed. "We have the funds available," he said. "We'll use our own money."

Mr. Trump apparently does not think Mr. Griffin's pockets are as deep. Voicing doubts Wednesday that Mr. Griffin would be able to complete the purchase of Resorts International, Mr. Trump said:

"I hope he's going to be able to get his financing, but I am personally somewhat skeptical. He's trying, and now we'll find out if he has the capability to close the deal."

Questions about the transaction between Mr. Trump and Mr. Griffin were raised Monday when Mr. Griffin said he had the right to back out of the deal, although he said he still expected to complete it. On Tuesday, the New Jersey Casino Control Commission approved the transaction.

Under the deal, the Griffin Co., owned by Mr. Griffin, would pay \$36 per share of class A, or limited-voting, stock in Resorts International, for a total of \$205 million. The company would also pay \$149 million to Mr. Trump to obtain his super-voting stock and to cancel a management agreement. Mr. Trump would then buy the partially built Taj Mahal from Resorts International for \$273 million.

ORDERS RECEIVED AND INVOICING

Group orders received during the first eight months of 1988 amounted to MSEK 9,291, an increase of 21 percent compared with the preceding year. Invoiced sales during the period increased by 12 percent, and totaled MSEK 7,380.

Order backlog at the end of the eight-month period amounted to MSEK 5,581, corresponding to an increase of 52 percent from the beginning of the year. The increase is 37 percent compared with the same date in 1987.

Invoiced sales of the Parent Company totaled MSEK 1,491, an increase of 2 percent compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

OPERATING INCOME
Group income after financial income and expenses totalled MSEK 525, up 27 percent from last year. Operating income after depreciation amounted to MSEK 505, a 44-percent improvement compared with the same period in the preceding year. Thus, the operating margin for the eight-month period rose from 3.3 percent to 6.8 percent.

Net financial items, including capital gains of MSEK 5 (1987: MSEK 92) from the sale of share investments, amounted to MSEK 20 (65).

Return on capital employed before tax (rolling 12-month figures) reached 16.8 percent (15.0). Earnings per share after full taxes for the past 12-month period amounted to SEK 45.70 (32.60). Earnings per share for the 1987 fiscal year were SEK 41.00.

The extraordinary net item of MSEK 22 (3) consisted primarily of capital gains from the sale of real estate as well as expenses incurred from the discontinuation of unprofitable operations.

Parent Company income after net financial items totalled MSEK 108 (72).

CHANGES IN GROUP STRUCTURE

Separation and Marine & Power have been merged into one business area and renamed Separation. The motive behind this change is the active and growing synergy between the two business areas, primarily with regard to product development and production.

Companies acquired in 1987 have been successfully integrated into the business area concerned.

The Group's business areas have been classified into three operating areas, Agri, Food and Industry. These do not, however, constitute organizational units.

OPERATING AREA TRENDS

All business areas, apart from Biotechnology, had a high volume of order bookings during the first eight months of this year.

The general business climate in markets of importance to the Group was favorable.

After several years of stagnating sales development, Agri reported a 17-percent increase in order bookings. Demand has improved substantially in EC countries. Income and return remained at a very satisfactory level, in a market where several competitors are struggling to achieve profitability.

Food, comprising the Food Technology and Flow Equipment Business Areas, reported order bookings 43 percent higher than the previous year. These include a large order worth approximately MSEK 440 for ten complete margarine processing plants for the Soviet Union.

Companies acquired during 1987 have contributed to growth at the same time as demand in the dairy industry has improved after a couple of less satisfactory years.

The major rationalization program carried out by Food Engineering combined with a very positive sales trend has substantially improved the business area's operating income and return on capital employed.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Official Inquiry Opens on Klöckner

Trading Losses Likely to Raise Calls for Tighter Regulation

By Ferdinand Protzman

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West German authorities said Thursday that they were opening an official investigation into the big oil trading losses revealed by Klöckner & Co. on Wednesday.

But the more lasting effect of the company's disclosure may be new regulations governing West German industrial concerns' operations in the increasingly volatile global financial marketplace.

The Duisburg state prosecutor's office said it was launching an investigation into what Klöckner said could be losses of up to 700 million Deutsche marks (\$378 million), losses the company is blaming on violation of internal controls by some employees.

Klöckner is an international trading house dealing primarily in metals and bulk goods. The losses stem from crude oil forward contracts the company entered into.

Oil traders said the company appears to have taken a long position in crude oil just before the price dropped from \$14.60 a barrel to \$11.05 a barrel in late August.

Deutsche Bank AG, which

agreed to provide the capital necessary for Klöckner & Co. to keep operating and thus took effective control of the company, announced Thursday that Nancy Krupp had assumed responsibility of industrial companies, he said.

The losses at Klöckner and Volkswagen were rooted in both companies' attitude toward trading, said an executive at an industrial company in southern Germany, who asked not to be named.

"These companies got in trouble because of the prior successes they had in the markets," he said.

"Volkswagen was openly operating their foreign exchange department as a profit center, and they were quite proud of this. Klöckner & Co., as a trading house, is of course seeking profits, and they were successful. They provided a great deal of money to Klöckner-Werke and KHD. But the extent of their involvement in crude oil, which has nothing to do with what they are set up to do, is very surprising."

Klöckner-Werke AG is the steel-making affiliate of the sprawling industrial group. Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG is the tractor and heavy machinery affiliate.

strength," said Peter Pietsch, an economist at Commerzbank AG.

The new scandal is likely to bring a push for new regulations covering the trading activities of industrial companies, he said.

A spokesman for the bank described Ms. Krupp as a renowned oil expert who has previously worked with Morgan Stanley & Co., the U.S.-based investment bank. But she said she was not replacing C. Peter Henle, the managing board member and shareholder who resigned Wednesday after the partial losses were announced.

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Klöckner-Werke AG is the steel-making affiliate of the sprawling industrial group. Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG is the tractor and heavy machinery affiliate.

While the investigation is likely to take months, the scandal at Klöckner and the massive foreign currency trading fraud that kept automaker Volkswagen AG in the headlines for much of 1987, are likely to bring fresh scrutiny from legislators, bankers and economists of how West German corporations do business in the financial and commodities markets.

"Industrial concerns are operating in some very speculative markets and some of them appear to be taking risks totally out of proportion to their needs or financial

Industry Asks What Is Next

Computer Gets Mixed Reviews

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

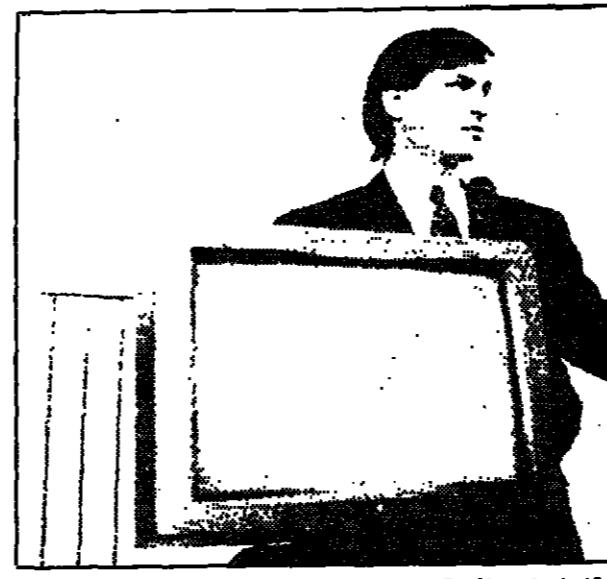
SAN FRANCISCO — Steven P. Jobs drew a standing ovation for the dramatic unveiling of his new computer this week, but industry experts expressed mixed views about the machine.

The computer, designed by Next Inc., Mr. Jobs' company, was introduced Wednesday to a hushed crowd of 3,000 at Davies Symphony Hall in San Francisco.

On stage, the computer recorded and sent voice messages, played music with the quality of a compact disk and retrieved quotes from the complete works of Shakespeare that were stored on an optical disk. The demonstration was capped by a duet featuring the machine and a violinist for the San Francisco Symphony.

The public will not be able to buy the machine initially, but it is likely that the computer will be marketed later to businesses and the public for a higher price.

It is intended primarily for use



Dong Manz/Associated Press

in university education and is to be sold for \$6,500, a price that includes the monitor and several software programs.

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It is intended primarily for use

Those who have been waiting for the introduction of the machine since Steven P. Jobs began the project in 1985 expressed some disappointment with the result.

November to universities and software developers, widespread shipments will not begin until the second quarter of 1989.

William H. Gates, chairman of the Microsoft Corp., a major supplier of software, denied the machine, saying it had nothing innovative and was just "another microprocessor in a box."

While the machine has flash, some people in the industry said other machines could be more powerful. Bill Joy, the founder of Sun Microsystems Inc., has called the Next computer "the first workstation for yuppies."

Another view is that the machine contains nothing dramatically new but advances the size of technology in many areas and exemplifies several trends.

"All the vendors are moving in that direction, but he's gotten there first," said Steve Christensen, a research scientist at the Supercomputer Center at the University of Illinois.

One trend highlighted by the Next machine is the move toward what is called multimedia machines, instead of merely displaying text and graphics on the screen, such computers would be able to incorporate sound, animation and full-motion video.

Packaging Helped Tenneco Wrap Up Successful Auction

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

DALLAS — A throng of eager, well-heeled bidders can make an auction sizzle in the oil patch as well as at a fancy art gallery, as Tenneco Inc. illustrated this week in collecting winning bids worth \$7.3 billion for its oil and gas properties.

Because portions of the Tenneco properties offered them a rare chance to expand in areas where they already were active, "there were players who had to be strong bidders," said an individual familiar with the auction.

Similarly, only a few industry giants, like Exxon Corp. and the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, could afford to bid for all the assets in the Tenneco Oil Co. With that in mind, Tenneco, which is based in Houston, carved its properties into 10 packages, each designed to lure companies with complementary assets.

The key to this whole deal was the packaging," said the person close to the auction. The sales of the energy reserves, which brought \$6.4 billion of the total, were orchestrated by Morgan Stanley & Co. The packaging approach clearly worked many cases.

For example, T. Boone Pickens, general partner of Mesa Limited Partnership, agreed to pay \$715 million to acquire Tenneco's interest in 5,000 wells, including sands that Mesa jointly owned with Tenneco in the gas-rich Hugoton field of western Kansas.

The deal was expensive for Mesa, but it raised the concern's daily output of natural gas by one-third, to nearly 400 million cubic feet (113,300 cubic meters).

The winning bid, Chevron

offered \$2.57 billion for Tenneco's oil and gas reserves in the Gulf of Mexico. Chevron already was producing 1.2 billion cubic feet (33.98 million cubic meters) of natural gas in the area, a figure that will rise to nearly 2 billion (56.63 million) a day with the addition of Tenneco's reserves.

Tenneco also staged the bidding to entice offers from companies less familiar with its properties. By July 25, it opened 36 data rooms filled with detailed geographical

Because only a few energy industry giants could have bid on all of the properties up for sale, Tenneco carved them into 10 packages, each one designed to lure companies with complementary assets.

and financial information at separate Tenneco offices, from Stavanger, Norway, to Bakersfield, California. Security guards were placed in each room to discourage theft of documents.

The person close to the sales said that more than 5,000 people — accountants, economists, geologists, engineers and lawyers representing dozens of companies — reviewed the packages. Tenneco kept the turnstiles moving, allowing each of the visiting teams of investigators less than a week on site for exclusive reviews until the rooms were closed on Aug. 26.

While prominent names dominated the winners' circle, there were a few surprises. For one thing, oil prices slumped through the summer. They averaged \$16 a barrel when Tenneco announced the sale on May 25, and

began reserves, which include 125 million barrels of crude and yield 40,000 barrels a day after royalty payments. British Gas bought some other international properties for \$195 million.

Many industry analysts initially read the results of Tenneco's auction as bullish for oil prices. But a closer look at the 10 packages and the prices they fetched shows that Tenneco's most attractive properties were natural gas. "While the overall price was exceptionally good, it was really driven by prices for packages with a natural gas orientation," said the individual close to the sale. "The oil packages seemed to suffer in comparison."

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then fell to \$14.50 a barrel by Aug. 26. While oil prices have since recovered, they are still lower than they were when the auction began.

The winning bid for Tenneco's 450 gasoline stations was from a group headed by F. Philip Handy,

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CURRENCY MARKETS

TRADE: U.S. Imbalance Widens on Import Surge

(Continued from Page 1)

Texaco, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, said the steep rise in the August deficit was another example of failed Republican economic policies. "While imports 'flood America,'" he said, "George Bush and Dan Quayle sit back and let the damage accumulate, telling Americans, 'Don't worry, Be happy.'

Many saw the wider deficit in August as an eerie reminder of what occurred one year ago, when the release of a worse-than-expected August trade deficit helped send global stock markets into a tailspin.

Analysts have said that the country has gotten about as much benefit as can be expected from higher exports, and a further narrowing in the overall deficit will not occur until imports begin to fall.

"Improvement in the trade deficit is stalling out, it suggests the dollar must come down," said James Benderley, chief economist at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Jay Goldinger, chief economist for Capital Insight, an investment firm in Beverly Hills, California, said the widening of the August deficit was a slight detour in an overall trend of improvement, but

London Dollar Rates	Close	Thur.	Wed.
Dollars/mkt	1.8175	1.8245	
Pound sterling	1.2455	1.2525	
Japanese yen	123.00	123.95	
Swiss franc	1.5295	1.5470	
French franc	6.2500	6.2500	
Source: Reuters			

he said this would not prevent the market from reacting adversely.

For the first eight months of the year, the trade deficit is running at an annual rate of \$138.2 billion, a notable improvement from the record deficit of \$170.3 billion in 1987.

Indeed, the shrinking of the deficit has been the principal reason for better-than-expected economic growth so far this year. Economists attribute about half of overall growth to the improving trade deficit.

The rise in imports in August reflected the increases in business capital goods and consumer goods, as well as foreign-car imports, which were up \$700 million and oil imports, which rose \$300 million to \$3.7 billion. The higher volume of oil imports reflected a fall in the average price per barrel of 62 cents to \$15.15 per barrel.

The higher export sales reflected an increase of \$800 million in sales of American autos and a smaller rise of \$200 million in the category that includes farm products.

The trade figures were adjusted for seasonal variations and imports included the costs of insurance and freight. When the costs of insurance and freight were taken out, the trade gap widened to \$10.6 billion from \$8 billion in July, the Commerce Department said.

Mr. Benderley said U.S. import prices have not yet risen enough to reduce imports' market share in the United States and U.S. exporters have lost the competitive advantage of a weaker dollar — which makes their goods cheaper in foreign currencies — since the dollar stopped declining.

In London trading earlier Thursday, the dollar finished at 128.00 yen, after closing at 128.95 Wednesday, and at 1.8175 DM, down from 1.8345 DM. It also ended at 1.5395 Swiss francs, compared with 1.5490, and at 6.2500 French francs, down from 6.2500 francs. The pound ended at \$1.7455, compared with \$1.7525 on Wednesday. (AP, Reuters, UPI)

Lawson Says Interest Rates Will Remain High in U.K.

Reuters

BRIGHTON, England — Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, said Thursday that British interest rates would stay high as long as needed to cool the overheating economy, but he forecast a drop in the inflation rate next year.

The battle against inflation is paramount, and this government will always take whatever action is necessary to beat inflation," Mr. Lawson told the annual conference of the ruling Conservative Party. "Let me be the doubt about that whatever."

"This means that interest rates will have to stay high for quite a while," he added. "But have their effect they will, and during the course of next year, we shall see inflation turn down again."

He was speaking a day before the release of figures expected to show that British inflation has reached an annual rate of about 6 percent. The inflation rate has almost doubled in the six months since Mr. Lawson slashed income taxes in his annual budget, matched by a series of jumps in interest rates to around 13 percent as he acted to slow a credit-fueled economic boom.

Mr. Lawson urged people to show responsibility by borrowing and spending less and saving more. He said the British government would launch a new bond next year to promote saving.

His speech was punctuated by applause several times, notably when he vowed that the tax cuts made in March would not be reversed and the government would stick to its aim of reducing basic income tax from its present level of 25 percent to 20 percent.

Shortly before he spoke, figures were released showing unemployment in Britain rose by 20,000 in September, a figure the government said was distorted by disruption of a postal strike.

Japan's Trade Surplus Grew in September, Reversing Trend

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches)

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus in September rose to \$7.4 billion, the government said Thursday. It called the increase an aberration, but some private economists laid the growth to a fundamental stalling of Japan's drive to redress trade imbalances.

The Finance Ministry said the September surplus on a customs-cleared basis and not adjusted for seasonal variations, had widened 4.3 percent from \$7.42 billion a year earlier.

That was sharply above economists' forecasts of around \$6.8 billion, and was largely due to a slowdown in imports.

It was just the second time in 15 months that the surplus had widened year-on-year. In August the

surplus shrank about 4 percent to \$4.9 billion.

Imports on a cost, insurance, freight basis grew by 18.9 percent in September to \$15.38 billion against a brisk rise of between 20 and 30 percent during the first half of this year. Exports, free on board, gained 13.6 percent to \$23.12 billion, maintaining their strength of recent months.

A government official said slower import activity came in reaction to heavy buying of crude oil prior to August, when a higher oil import tax went into effect, and from falling oil prices.

But a number of economists disagreed.

"We think the adjustment process may have stalled," said Kenneth Courtis, senior economist at

of DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

Mr. Courtis said that this year's decline in the value of the yen relative to the dollar was impeding further reduction in Japan's surplus.

"Bringing up the dollar was playing with fire, and we are seeing results of that," he said.

Japan has been trying, largely by encouraging domestic economic growth, to reduce the surpluses that have angered its trading partners, notably the United States.

Soichiro Onkyo, economist at Tokyo Bank Ltd., said the sluggish import growth in September was not so much from decline in oil buying and prices but from slower imports of other goods.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade surplus grew to \$6.08 billion in September from \$5.52 billion in August.

Despite the widening in the overall surplus, Japan's unadjusted trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$4.65 billion, the ninth month of shrinkage.

The figure was down more than 4 percent from a year earlier as exports grew 6.7 percent to \$8.10 billion, and imports surged 26.3 percent to \$1.83 billion.

Japan's trade surplus with the European Community in September grew 6.3 percent from a year earlier to \$2.01 billion.

He noted that after sharp drops in the surplus in the first two quarters of this year, the third quarter surplus grew.

"We've now got a clear indication that trade adjustment has stalled," he said.

(Reuters, AFP, IHT)

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On a seasonally adjusted basis, the trade surplus grew to \$6.08 billion in September from \$5.52 billion in August.

Despite the widening in the overall surplus, Japan's unadjusted trade surplus with the United States narrowed to \$4.65 billion, the ninth month of shrinkage.

The figure was down more than 4 percent from a year earlier as exports grew 6.7 percent to \$8.10 billion, and imports surged 26.3 percent to \$1.83 billion.

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He noted that after sharp drops in the surplus in the first two quarters of this year, the third quarter surplus grew.

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(Reuters, AFP, IHT)

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A government official said slower import activity came in reaction to heavy buying of crude oil prior to August, when a higher oil import tax went into effect, and from falling oil prices.

But a number of economists disagreed.

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of DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

Mr. Courtis said that this year's decline in the value of the yen relative to the dollar was impeding further reduction in Japan's surplus.

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SPORTS

Canadian Cyclist: 'Accidents Happen'**Bauer Says He Didn't Cause Belgian Rider's Fall During World Title Race**

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune
CHAVILLE, France.—As politely as he could, Steve Bauer explained to the French journalist why he had been unable to visit Bauer at his home in Belgium.

"The police had orders not to allow anybody inside," said the Canadian bicyclist. "I had to take precautions, and the police were only doing their job."

Police protection for a professional bicyclist usually is limited to holding fans back at the end of the race. In Bauer's case, however, the Belgian police protected him around the clock not against his fans but against Claude Criquelin.

At the world-championship professional race in Belgium at the end of August, in full view of thousands milled in the town of Renaix and millions watching on international television, Bauer appeared to elbow Criquelin and cause the Belgian to lose his balance and crash into crowd barriers during the final sprint for victory.

Preparing to start the Paris-Tours race Sunday in the suburb of Chaville, Bauer, 29, spoke strongly in his own defense and charged Criquelin with responsibility for the crash.

"He was the one that ran into me first and because he ran into me, he lost his balance," he said, adding that a videotape of the incident would prove his point. If it does, it will be in a court of law because Criquelin is suing Bauer for assault and battery.

Feelings continue to run strong in Belgium, where Bauer has lived for the last three years during the racing season. He still receives letters from the public but most of the mail he reported, was favorable to him.

"Very much so," he said. "Only one or two, three or four letters that are pretty threatening. There's no animosity from other riders. Most riders, I know racing, they know that accidents happen, they know that I'm not the type of rider to crash someone."

The Canadian continued: "One important thing is that the barriers on the finish line, the finishing straight, make the road narrower at the point where Criquelin started to pass. When he started to pass, he did have room but then, as we approached and approached the finish, because the barriers make the road narrower, he ran out of room."

"That's one important thing and we can prove that by videotape."

"The other is that when he was beside me, I didn't move right. Once he came beside me, I didn't move right and he was the one that ran into me first and because he ran into me he lost his balance."

"Everyone sees that my elbow comes out but my elbow doesn't move. It's him who hits my arm and pushes my elbow and he loses his balance. After reviewing the video in slow motion several times, that's what I see."

Bauer's manager on the Weinmann team, Paul Koechli, went further in outlining the defense.

"The crash, for me, it's very simple: It's only Criquelin's fault," he said. "He hit Steve first from behind. He hits him with his left elbow on Steve's right elbow. From be-



Steve Bauer

hind. He shouldn't do that, because he gets himself unbalanced.

"If you analyze the pictures, the video pictures, image for image, standstill images, you can show that clearly. So there is no doubt that the only guy who made a mistake is Criquelin and he is responsible for what happened."

Another defense came from Greg LeMond, Bauer's friend, training partner and former teammate, who was riding Paris-Tours to continue his slow comeback from an accidental shooting in 1987. "I don't think anybody was at fault," said the American rider, who calls Criquelin's lawsuit "outrageous."

"I could have taken 50 riders in my career to court for the same reason," LeMond said. "Steve did not do anything intentional."

Without meaning to, Criquelin was being generous. Bauer is a strong, reliable rider, the fourth-place finisher in this year's Tour de France, in which he wore the yellow jersey for nearly a week—but not yet a champion. He nearly was at the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984, when he lost the gold medal to Alexi Grewal of the United States in the final sprint. Weeks later, after turning pro in the Tour of Holland, Bauer finished third at the world championship in Barcelona; Criquelin won.

The next three years Bauer was a loyal La Vie Claire lieutenant, first to LeMond and then to Jean-François Bernard when LeMond had to miss the 1987 Tour de France after his hunting accident. At the end of that season, Bauer moved to the new Weinmann team in Switzerland. Doubling Bauer's salary to \$300,000 a year did not hurt Koechli's enlistment tactics, but mostly Bauer wanted to ride for his own victories, not help others.

Bauer came close in the Tour de France, won the Grand Prix of Montreal and was a favorite in the championship race. But "an accident happened."

"Honestly, there's no way that I wanted Criquelin to crash. An accident happened, something I can't change now," Bauer speaks of the incident in the passive mode, as in "an accident happened."

With 90 meters (98 yards) of the 274-kilometer (169-mile) road race to go, Bauer thought he would win with 85 meters to go. Criquelin thought he would be first. With 80 meters to go, Madsen, his understudy, thought he was best. With 75 meters to go, Criquelin was on the ground. Bauer was floundering and Fontrist, a 23-year-old Italian, was making up a two-length deficit and preparing to cross the finish line with his arms thrust high overhead in victory.

The officials' decision: "Rider No. 36, Bauer Steve, who finished second, is disqualified for actions deliberately unsportsmanlike and dangerous."

Sprinters do it all the time. Occasionally, if the interference is too blatant, a rider will be disqualified but usually elbowing is considered to be part of the sprinter's peril. Usually it occurs in a crowded field, not in a two-man duel in the open at the world championship.

And usually a rider does not crash, as Criquelin did. First he grazed a policeman standing in the road and then he hit a cement stanchion supporting the iron barriers. The bicycle fell to the right and the rider heavily to the left.

As he went down, Criquelin's bicycle seemed to graze Bauer's and the Canadian struggled to keep control, looking around in what appeared to be stunned surprise. By the time he regained his concentration, Fontrist was gone. Half a minute later, when the pack began to arrive, Criquelin was standing dazed along the barriers, his mangled bicycle in his right hand, his left hand up to lodge his protest officially. By the time he walked across the line, he was in 11th place.

"Bauer deliberately made me fall when he saw that I was starting to pass him," he charged. "I could have passed him without any problem. He pushed me with his elbow and I lost my balance. Except for him, I would have been the world champion. And there's nothing I can do about it. What hurts most is that people think Bauer is a champion."

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Dodgers Win Pennant in 7th Game

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES—An emotional and stunning National League playoff series ended Wednesday night with the passing of the pennant. The Los Angeles Dodgers won it. Orel Hershiser carried it.

A remarkable series turned into a remarkable playoff series as Her-

shiser pitched a five-hitter to lead the Dodgers to a 6-0 victory over the New York Mets at Dodger Stadium.

Hershiser helped steal a pennant from the heavily favored Mets, and when he was finished, he had pitched the Dodgers into a date with the Oakland Athletics on Saturday in Los Angeles for Game 1 of the World Series.

Hershiser entered the playoffs as the most watched player in either league, having finished the season with 59 consecutive scoreless innings. Under that magnifying glass, all he did was continue, allowing three earned runs in a record 24½ innings to win the series' most valuable player award.

He won as the proud and arrogant Mets felt apart like an old shoe. Ron Darling, the New York star, gave up six hits and four earned runs and did not get anyone out in the second inning on the night when the Mets most needed him.

"I can stomach this loss," said Keith Hernandez, the Mets first baseman. "But Game 4 was the tough one to stomach," he added, referring to a 5-4 loss in 12 innings at St. Louis.

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Dwight Gooden, brought in to relieve Darling in the second inning, said: "This was a very tough loss, but they won. You've got to give them credit."

The Dodgers did not even allow the suspense to build, sending 11 men to the plate in the second and turning a 1-0 lead into a 6-0 run.

It was an inning in which the Dodgers were both lucky and good. Steve Sax, who had three of the 10 Dodger hits and two RBIs, had a two-run single. Mike Scioscia and Jeff Hamilton also had key singles.

The rest was Hershiser. He began

Game 1 with eight scoreless innings before helping the Mets escape with a ninth-inning victory. He then started and got a no-decision in Game 3, pitched a relief in Game 4 and shut down the Mets in Game 7.

He allowed Mets into scoring position in only four innings and, after getting Kevin McReynolds to line out to Jeff Hamilton with runners on first and third, he had a double play grounder that second baseman Wally Backman threw away.

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POSTCARD

A Sliver of England

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service
ROATÁN, Honduras — It is often said that this forgotten sliver of Honduras is striving to be a new England.

Posters of Queen Elizabeth II adorn the wall of the First Baptist Church. Residents, who keep Union Jacks neatly folded in their wardrobes, denigrate mainland Hondurans as "Spaniards," and during the Falklands War five years ago sent a delegation to the British Embassy in Tegucigalpa to demand that Britain seize Roatán and the seven other islands in the Bay group.

"Our people hate the Spaniards so much that there's absolutely no doubt in my mind that everybody over 50 has that Big British feeling," said Julio Galindo, who resigned in May as the Honduran-appointed governor of the islands. "They don't feel Honduran for a single minute. I love my islands as English islands."

But now, 130 years after the colony was handed over to Honduras, immigration from the mainland is on the verge of making the reviled "Spaniards" into the majority.

That has provoked sharp resentment among the English-speaking islanders, the descendants of Caribbean planters, slaves and buccaneers who preyed on Spanish treasure ships.

"The day England handed us over to Honduras was the day Queen Victoria threw us to the vultures," said Nelson Alegre, a fisherman. "We've been in mourning ever since," added Roy Woods. "Queen Victoria should be beaten with a whip. I'm an Englishman. When I die, I want them to put 'Here lies an Englishman' on my grave."

The simmering anger of the fiercely independent English-speaking residents has been inflamed by moves to exert Honduran authority over the coral-edged islands, a string of keys and bluffs about 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of the mainland.

The central government has beefed up customs inspections and clamped down on smuggling, which is as much a way of life in the Bay Islands as fishing. Galindo proudly recalled that his grandfather smuggled mules into Belize, then British Honduras, by sewing them into cowhides and claiming them as cowhides.

Hoping to invigorate the tourist

industry, Honduras is installing the islands' first telephone and fresh water systems, expanding the electric grid and paving the dusty, red clay road that bisects Roatán, the 32-mile-long main island.

The promise of work has attracted thousands of Spanish-speaking mainlanders. The two principal hamlets, Roatán and French Harbour, are now 50 percent Spanish-speaking, according to the Reverend Glen Solomon. Ten years ago, he estimated that only 10 percent were Spanish-speaking.

The tension between English- and Spanish-speaking islanders is almost as old as the settlements established by the British in the mid-17th century to support raids on the Spanish Main by the buccaneer Henry Morgan.

Until then, many English-speaking residents say, the islands were unpopulated. In fact, they were the home of Pagan Indians and were discovered by Christopher Columbus on his fourth visit to the New World. The explorer sent ashore his brother, Bartholomew, who reported that he found "very robust people who adore idols and live mostly in a certain white grain from which they make fine bread and the most perfect beer."

DURING the next 300 years, the islands were settled by the descendants of Spanish explorers, Cayman Islanders and Caribs, who were sent into exile from St. Vincent in 1797 after a rebellion.

Gradually, the British influence grew, even after the end of British rule in 1859. Calypso was the preferred rhythm and English the most widely spoken language.

The attitude of the central government toward the Bay Islands might be characterized as benign neglect. It banned local schools from teaching English, but otherwise largely ignored the residents. When mainland Hondurans thought about the islanders at all, it was usually to deride them as "pirates and buccaneers."

Most English-speaking Bay Islanders are resisting assimilation. They bitterly resent that schools teach only Spanish and that they celebrate April 22, the anniversary of the day Honduras obtained sovereignty, with festive parades.

"We think it's a day we should all mourn," Galindo said. "Every time I see my son marching, I say, 'Cry boy, cry,'" Woods added.

By Elizabeth Kastor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Howard Nemerov's voice is deep and oddly muffled, as if it has rolled around somewhere inside him — half silent speculation, half self-effacing laugh — before tumbling out into the world.

"I'm sort of a combination emcee and doorman," the nation's newest poet laureate says, his mouth beat in the near-silence of the perpetually ironic. "Maybe I'll have a uniform made."

Something with epalets, perhaps, and a medal in the shape of a quill pen. Something, in short, suitable for any honored personage imported to fill a vaguely defined position. Robert Penn Warren, Richard Wilbur and now Howard Nemerov. Elders statesmen of the poetic world, they arrive each fall at the Library of Congress, look about with a mixture of disbelief and amusement, answer generic questions about Poetry and the Meaning of Life, read from their work, give a lecture or two and eventually return to their typewriters and classrooms, there to take up again the real work of poetry. Neither Warren nor Wilbur accepted a second-year appointment for the \$35,000-a-year post.

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Harry Nishchay/The Washington Post

forth — I said long ago, it's the way to waste the same time twice. If I want poets, I can read them."

Another questioner falls silent.

A third attempt. Perhaps he would care to discuss inviting foreign poets to visit? Certainly. He begins.

"What usually happens is, they come in. We've given coffee. We exchange cigarettes. There's an interpreter. They say — and here he gestures with the exaggerated abandon of that dramatic creature, the foreigner who speaks no English — 'Poets smoke! Poets always smoke!' He pauses just long enough. 'It's a very limited exchange.' And so the press conference trickles to a conclusion.

When I was young, just starting at our game,
I ambitioned to be christlike, and
forgive thee.
For a mortal Jethl that proved too
proud an aim;Now it's my humbler hope just to
outlive thee.

"To My Least Favorite Reviewer"

No tie decorates his pale blue shirt, which is decidedly paler than the blue eyes that gleam out of old photographs and now are circled with shadows. Short white hair stands at rakish attention. At the door of the simple office allotted to the poet laureate, Nemerov gestures toward a worn wooden doorknob and, alluding to the dead tape recorders bearing poets' reading, announces that the wooden wedge is as technical as he, at 68, gets.

He writes most often, he says, about "bugs, birds, trees, running water, sun, reflecting water, even people sometimes." After Air Force training during World War II near salt marsh and years spent in the bucolic retreats of American academia, his landscape is not urban.

Nemerov and his wife live in St. Louis, where he has taught at Washington University for 12 years. For much longer he was at Bennington College in Vermont, far from the Manhattan where he grew up, the child of a rich busi-

nessman and brother of Diane Nemerov, who would become the photographer Diane Arbus. At Harvard he became what he now calls "Howie, the Boy Intellectual," who rejected his father's plans for him to enter the family business and instead wrote poetry and novels.

"The country comes as a surprise to someone who was raised in Manhattan," he says. But nature is the source "from which, after all, we get all we know about our feelings, or what we flatter ourselves are our feelings. You can't explain these inchoate yearnings and fears inside you except with reference to the world outside. Those relationships must have been old and taken for granted when Homer was a kid."

Howard Nemerov, U.S. poet laureate

Here is Joe Blow the poet
Sitting before the console of the
giant instrument
That mediates his spirit to the
world.
... all by himself,
Applying the immense leverage
of art,
He is about to stop this senseless
war."On Being Asked
for a Peace Poem"

Laureate he may be, but the role of politically impassioned, public poet is not one he admires. What balance, what wit and sensitivity, would there be in that sort of work?

While he has written angrily about war, he says, "it's such blessed relief to have some little formal problem to work out, so you don't have to think about the earthshaking importance of what you are going to say." About many writers of the '60s, who took on politics in their writing, he says, "I thought all that business about read-meas was a strange way of making a naughty world nicer — strange because ineffectual. There is a kind of foolish assertiveness to it. And, of course, it turned into a circus in which all those egomaniacs fought to prove themselves more peaceful than the others.

"I've never read a political poem that's accomplished anything. Poetry makes things happen, but rarely what the poet wants."

The words come out surprisingly harsh for a man so gentle in conversation, as if the heightened rhetoric, the bombast, he has remembered were a desperation, just as the fashionable despair of descendants of the "modernist" poets often struck him as cheap.

"If you're lucky growing up, you realize despair is not just a purple word, but has a terrible truth to it which you hope to shun or overcome."

And writing poetry can help overcome the terrible truth. "Mind you, it's more like a Band-Aid than triple bypass," he says, the half-smile back in place. "Still, it is a comfort for the simple sorrows that enter every life — as Shakespeare tells you, this happens to everyone."

PEOPLE

Ex-Jet Pilot Is Arrested
For Flying Over Paris

Albert Maire, 52, a former fighter pilot, was arrested on Thursday shortly after he illegally flew his one-engine aircraft over the Champs Elysées in Paris. In 1986 Maire landed his light aircraft on the Champs Elysées; he was fined and his pilot's license was revoked for three years. His latest arrest is likely to revive speculation about the identity of the mysterious pilot, nicknamed the Black Hero, who thumbed his nose by flying in the Parisian airspace in August.

An auction of neckties and other neckwear featuring contributions from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan raised £39,048 (about \$67,000) for a charity for cancer victims in London. The 120 items that were auctioned also include donations from Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney and Bob Becker.

The Irish playwright Samuel Beckett has won a battle against the French director Gérard Bourdet who wanted to stage "Fin de partie" (Endgame) on a set bathed in pink light with music playing during the performance. Beckett's original directions stipulate a bare, grey stage. He was supported by writers who included Eugene Ionesco, Milan Kundera and Arthur Miller. The play opens Saturday at the Comédie-Française.

Determined to live in Switzerland, the actress Nastassja Kinski has obtained a work and residence permit from the Canton of Fribourg after being rejected by Geneva. Nastassja, daughter of the German actor Klaus Kinski, is settling in Fribourg with her husband, Idriss Moussa, the Egyptian film producer, and their two children.

A book and drawings by the 19th-century French poet Charles Baudelaire sold for 10 million francs (\$1.6 million) at the Drouot auction center in Paris. As expected the Bibliothèque Nationale bought the book "Mon Coeur mis à nu" (My Naked Heart) for \$350,000. Several drawings with China ink and feather issued by Baudelaire were sold to the Musée d'Orsay. The items were sold from the collection of the late Armand Godey, a French poet and collector.

Debate:
Sharp and
Nasty.No Major Gaffes
And Bush Seems
The More Tense

With 1.5

Comfort for the Simple Sorrows

By Elizabeth Kastor

Washington Post Service

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